The New-York Times.

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PHYSICAL DEGENERACY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

In the young and rising generation, the vegetative powers of life are strong; but, in a few years, how often, the pallid hue, the lack-lustre eye, and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort show its baneful influence! It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body.

The force of circumstances doubtless compelled our mothers and grandmothers to lead that sort of life which is most productive to health and happiness. This spirit of our mothers was due to the health, hopeful temper, industrious habits and freedom from the tyranny of fashion and the innumerable follies of genteel nonsense. Who and what are we now? We can all see by merely looking around us. Our grave-yards are full, and the tombs of young wives whose ages vary from 18 to 38 are not alone, but those of little children from 1 to 4, whose untimely death filled up the measure of maternal sorrow during the brief period allotted to herself. The mother's feebleness sent those little ones to the grave to be shortly followed by herself at a period when her life should be full of health, vigor, hope and happiness, and when each pledge of love should be a source of additional joy. It was not so with our mothers heretofore. We are undoubtedly growing weaker and weaker. It is time that we had taken the alarm. The reflection that the native blood of this country is flowing more and more feebly, and seems destined to flow out forever, should startle and arouse us to action at once. Is there any hope of reaction from *weakness* to *strength* and vigor, from idleness to industry, from fashionable nonsense to practical wisdom? We freely believe that there are means ample for our restoration, but whether our women can ever be induced to adopt the necessary treatment and maintain the restorative habits we cannot say. Although our condition be ever so bad yet it seems as if we are bound to get worse before we are induced to adopt the remedy. In the country, and in the towns, and more especially in the large cities the daughters of nearly all parents who are comfortably situated in life insist on coming up to womanhood with only the knowledge of nonsensical fashion and foolish etiquette. In fact this is the disposition of the majority of our daughters, and it is alarming to even think of. The laws of nature are outraged by our excessively elevated and exquisitely refined state of society, to which the people are silly enough to submit with extreme devotion. This is the way in which we are growing weaker, in which our young women are unfitted for the duties of wives and mothers—our young households filled with sighing, sadness, sickness, and sorrow, and our graveyards with young mothers and infants. There is no better defined law in the world than that every one, male and female, should vigorously exercise themselves regularly in the free open air, and to this end must take strong and heroic hold of the rugged duties of life. The truth is that we were made to do what we MUST perform, and we refuse at our peril. There is nothing clearer than this, that every one—male and female was made to do his and her share of the labor of this world, health, strength and long life are dependent upon obedience to this law—one quarter of the people are professional men and merchants, and they have organized such a social rank and caste as makes idleness—devotion to the fashions—and extreme gentility—indespensible to respectability and good standing in society. Hence the fatal and dangerous influence of dissipation pervades all ranks except those who have not yet worked up to the requisite delicacy and ravishing charms of our first society. It has been proved, for instance, that the population of Paris have not vigor enough to perpetuate themselves in equal numbers and that were it not for immigration from the surrounding country a few generations would leave that city without inhabitants. So of all other cities. We have no doubt that could New-York be walled in to the exclusion of all people, and should the present population be subjected to the same deteriorating and baneful influences as now prevails, in two hundred years there would not be a single human being left within her gates. Then is it not time that we took warning—ere it be too late.

Hundreds suffer in silence, and hundreds of others vainly apply to druggists and doctors, who merely tantalise them with the hope of a cure, or apply remedies which actually make them worse. Females, owing to the peculiar and important relation which they sustain, and the offices they perform, are subject to many sufferings and ailments. Freedom from these contribute to their happiness and welfare, for none can be happy who are ill. Not only so, but none of these various female complaints can be suffered to run on without involving the general health, and ere long producing permanent sickness and premature decline. Nor is it pleasant to consult a physician for the relief of these delicate affections, and only upon the most urgent necessity will a true woman so far sacrifice her greatest charm as to do so. The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of these diseases, they are *sure* to affect the bodily health and mental powers. While we regret the existence of those disorders, we are prepared to offer an invaluable remedy, and one that will radically exterminate them from the system. *It is unequaled by any other preparation in the world*, and unlike all other remedial agents and proprietary compounds, we make no secret of its ingredients. Its medical term is BUCHU, and it is composed of buchu, cubebs and juniper berries. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians in the United States, and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist of eighteen years' experience in the City of Philadelphia, and proprietor of

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These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this Medicine invariably removes—soon follow loss of power, fatuity and epileptic fits, in one of which the patient may expire.

During the superintendence of Dr. Wilson at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred in two patients; reason had for a time left them, and both died of epilepsy.

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, INSANITY and CONSUMPTION? The records of the insane asylums, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In lunatic asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither mirth nor grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate

"With woful measures wan despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

A Bill Reported in the Senate to Indemnify the States for War Expenses.

The Niagara Ship Canal Bill Postponed until December.

A New Tariff Bill Reported from the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Portland Sufferers to be Exempted from Payment of Internal Revenue Tax.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill Passed.

Bounties Not Allowed to Loyal Masters of Enlisted Slaves.

The Pennsylvania Contested Election Case Decided in Favor of Mr. Dawson.

Probable Adjournment of Congress by the 25th inst.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 13.

A NEW TARIFF BILL.

The bill to protect the revenue, reported to-day by Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Ways and Means, provides that after Aug. 1, 1866, duties as follows shall be levied on imports of the following articles of merchandise: On cigars, cigarettes, cheroots of all kinds, $2 50 per pound and 50 per cent. *ad valorem;* on cotton, 3 cents per pound. On all compounds or preparations of which distilled spirits is a component part, of chief value, there shall be levied a duty of not less than that imposed upon distilled spirits. The Bureau of Statistics to be attached to the Treasury Department, as provided in the Tariff Bill, is included in this. One provision amends the act of July 14, 1862, in the clause which regards goods three years in store or bonded warehouse as abandoned to the Government, so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the owner the proceeds of such goods, after deducting duties, charges and expenses. It provides further, that in determining the dutiable value of imported merchandise, except in cases otherwise provided for, there shall be added to the actual cost or market value at the place of exportation, the cost of transportation, shipment, the value of both, each or other enclosure and other expenses. The proviso in section four, of the act of March 3, 1865, is construed to include any ship, vessel or steamer to or from any port in the Sandwich or Society islands. So much of the act of Aug. 18, 1856, to protect citizens of the United States who may discover deposits of guano, as prohibits its export is suspended in relation to persons who have complied with the provisions of the second section of that act for five years from July 14, 1867. It provides for the repeal of all laws or parts of laws allowing fishing bounties to vessels hereafter licensed to engage in the fisheries; but remits the duties on salt imported in bond for curing fish. It allows goods arriving at New-York, Boston, Portland or other ports designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to be entered at the Custom-house and conveyed in transit through the United States without the payment of duties under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe. It is provided that imported goods, or merchandise in bond or duty paid, and products of the United States, may, with the consent of the proper authorities, be transferred over neighboring foreign provinces from one part of the United States to another, be treated on arrival in the United States, in regard to liability to exemption from duty or tax, as if the transportation had taken place entirely within the limits of the United States. Another provision authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever he is satisfied that more moneys have been paid to the Collector of Customs than the law requires, and parties have failed to comply with the requirements of the fourteenth and fifteenth sections of the act of June 30, 1864, owing to circumstances beyond the control of the importer, to draw his warrant for overpayment in favor of the persons entitled to it. Another administrative section amends the act of March 3, 1863, relative to the prevention of frauds on the revenue.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

There will be another Republican caucus in the House to-morrow night to hear the report of the Committee and decide upon the question of adjournment. Ever since the members emerged from the heated air of that caucus, the feeling in favor of a speedy and regular adjournment has been rapidly growing. Until to-day the desire for an adjournment before the close of the month is almost unanimous, while an effort will undoubtedly be made, either in that caucus or the House, to fix the day not later than the 24th or 25th. All the necessary business can be accomplished by that time, and it is only a few red-hot impracticable fellows who have heretofore exercised more influence than the value of their opinions entitle them to, who talk vigorously of remaining here to protect office-holders.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS AND THE HERALD REPORTER.

The Doorkeeper of the Reporters' Gallery denies positively that any one was present in the Reporters' Gallery during the Republican caucus through any connivance or action on his part. He says he locked his doors as usual on the adjournment of the House, and was not there again until the following morning. I give him the benefit of this denial, but it is nevertheless true that the reporter of the New-York *Herald* gained access to that gallery or the ante-room adjoining, and that he was found there by the Doorkeeper shortly after 10 o'clock, and ejected.

CABINET RUMORS

We have again a batch of rumors of Cabinet changes. It is reported that Mr. SPEED sent his resignation to the President yesterday, and yet the Attorney-General was present at the Cabinet meeting to-day, and remained to the close, leaving in company with Secretaries STANTON and SEWARD. We have no authentic information that Mr. SPEED has resigned, though as stated in my dispatch last night, there is excellent authority for saying that both SPEED and HARLAN will be out of the Cabinet in a few days.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

The statement that there is probability that the President will be present at the Philadelphia Convention of August 14, was furnished by a Congressman who claimed to have good authority for the assertion. I am enabled to say upon the highest authority that the President has no intention to be present at that Convention, that he never authorized any one to make such a statement, and that he never said anything directly or indirectly that could be distorted so as to indicate that tended to be present. The manifest indelicacy of Mr. JOHNSON's presence at such a Convention should have been a sufficient answer to the erroneous statement above alluded to; but lest some unfriendly journal shall take hold of the matter as a means of abusing Mr. JOHNSON, I make this correction.

NOMINATIONS.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate to-day were the following: Gen. FERDINAND VANDERVEER, to be Collector of the Third District of Ohio; Gen. BASSETT LANGDON, Assessor of the First District of Ohio; WM. A. PEW, Collector of Customs, Gloucester, Mass.; C. W. RAND, U. S. Marshal Northern District of Cal.; Capt. WM. C. ROSSMAN, Postmaster of Hamilton, Ohio, and LEVI A. ROSS, Postmaster at Yonkers, N. Y. Among the foregoing nominations are some of the most gallant officers of the late war. Gen. VANDEVEER fought bravely in fifteen battles, and though always in the thickest of the fight, came off unharmed. Gen. LANGDON has a most excellent military record, and he received a fearful wound, the ball passing through his jaw, and coming out at the back of his neck. Though dangerously wounded, he continued at his post until the battle was over. For some time afterward his life was despaired of. The case of Capt. WM. C. ROSSMAN is a most remarkable one. He fought bravely and was captured, imprisoned in Libby Prison; was afterward removed to another prison, and escaped with Col. STRAIGHT, arriving home three months after his three years had expired. His health was so impaired from prison life that he has been gradually sinking, and to-day, by a comparison of notes, it is found that almost at the very instant Col. COOPER, the President's Private Secretary, was delivering to the Senate the certificate of ROSSMAN's nomination as Postmaster at Hamilton, Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL, Minister to Mexico, received in this city a telegram from Hamilton that ROSSMAN died this morning. This brave warrior had been suggested for the office named about two months ago, and his nomination was immediately to be sent to the Senate, but his nomination was objected to by the Congressmen from his district, at whose request action was suspended, and thus poor ROSSMAN failed to receive the reward intended for his services to the country.

CONFIRMATION.

Col. L. A. HARRIS, Mayor of Cincinnati, was to-day confirmed by the Senate as Collector of the First District of Ohio. Gen. SAMUEL F. CAREY was also confirmed as Collector of the Second District.

THE GOVERNOR OF MONTANA.

Among the confirmations to-day was that of GREEN CLAY SMITH, present member from the Lexington District, Kentucky, to be Governor of the Territory of Montana. He at once obtained indefinite leave of absence, and will depart for the scene of his new duties immediately.

MEMBERS GOING HOME.

Several Members of Congress have left for their homes, some of them quite unwell, with no intention of returning unless some sudden emergency should arise, believing that Congress will certainly adjourn before the close of the month.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE DECIDED.

The contested election case of FULLER *vs.* DAWSON, in the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania District, was decided to-day in favor of Mr. DAWSON, Democrat, without a call of the yeas and nays. There are two more cases to be disposed of, viz.: BOYD *vs.* KELSO, from Western Missouri, and KOONTS *vs.* COFFROTH, from the Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania.

MUSTERING OUT OF OFFICERS.

A special order for the mustering out of those officers of white troops on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau whose regiments have been mustered out of service several months since, was yesterday issued from the War Department. The order directs that all volunteer officers not officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps, on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, belonging to regiments of white troops, are, by virtue of this order, mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States on account of their service being no longer required. The Commissioner of the Bureau is instructed to at once relieve these officers from duty, and direct them to repair to their respective homes, thence to report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army for their discharge papers, the respective reports to be accompanied by a copy of the order from the Freedmen's Bureau relieving the officer from duty.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Collectors of Internal Revenue—William G. McCandless, Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania; Samuel F. Cary, of Cincinnati, Second District of Ohio; James Atkins, of Atlanta, Fourth District of Georgia: Simeon Stansifer, of Columbus, Third District of Indiana; Joseph E. Cooper, of Knox County, Second District of Tennessee; Leonard A. Harris, First District of Ohio.

Receivers of Public Moneys—D. M. Bradford, for the land district of Huntsville, Ala.; J. G. Moore, at Elba, Ala.; Wm. Thompson, at Washington, Ark.; and Wm. Hutchinson, at Clarkesville, Ark.

Appraisers of Merchandise—At Charleston, S. C., Benj. J. Parker and David Barrow.

Assessor of Internal Revenue—J. E. Smith, for the district of Utah.

Joseph Smith to be Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in the Navy Department; Horatio Bridge, Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing; John Latham, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs; B. F. Sherwood, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering; Elisha Pendleton, Naval Officer at Norfolk and Portsmouth; Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, Governor of the Territory of Montana.

Deputy Postmaster—Charles R. McFadden, at Waterville, Me.; Cyrus W. Chapman, New-Bedford, Mass.; Robert W. Taliaferro, New-Orleans, La.; Edwin P. Hill, Haverhill, Mass.; John Berry, Gardiner, Me.; Andrew L. Tinkham, Middleboro, Mass.; James L. Camp, Dixon, Ill.; Andrew Whitney, Nantucket, Massachusetts; John H. Philbrick, Skowhegan, Me.; Moses Drake, Jr., Fort Wayne, and Eliphalet Rowell, Hallowell, Me.; Duncan McKeecher, Ripon, Wis.; Henry D. O'Brian, St. Anthony Falls, Minn.; George F. Weston, Plymouth, Mass.; George S. Merrill, Lawrence, Mass.; James A. Bicknell, Augusta, Me.; William M. Dorr, Little Falls, N. Y.

Surveyors of Customs—Cecil McNeil, Charleston, S. C.; Daniel Mann, Galena, Ill.; F. Mauray, Paducah, Ky.; George Kerchner, Troy, N. Y.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Aaron S. O'Berly to be Surgeon in the Navy.

William Corner to be Register of the Land Office at Taylor's Falls, Minn.

Consuls—John B. Andrews, of New-York, at Valencia; C. W. Legendre, of New-York, at Amoy; Philip C. Schuyler, of Kansas, at Moscow; Raphael M. Columbus, at Payta.

Registers of Land Offices—Solomon Dutton, for the District of St. Stephens, Ala.; John J. Knight, at Elba, Ala.; Ezra C. Hatten, at Huntsville, Ala.

Indian Agents—Erasmus B. Dennison, of Ohio, for the Territory of New-Mexico; Dudley W. Rhodes, of Ohio, for Utah.

Collectors of Customs—Benjamin D. Wright, District of Pensacola, Fla.; Richard W. King, Newburn, N. C.; Joseph H. Elmore, Bridgeton, N. J.; Pedro Benet, St. Augustine, Fla.; Thomas A. Stayner, St. Marks, Fla.; George R. Congdon, Georgetown, S. C.; Henry A. Morrow, Detroit, Mich.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....FRIDAY, July 13.

WAR DEBTS OF THE STATES.

Mr. GUTHRIE, from the Committee on Finance, reported the joint resolution respecting the payment of interest upon the war debts due to the several States, with an amendment, it being on the second section, as follows:

SEC. 2. The said accounting officers shall in like manner report the claim of each State for interest on moneys borrowed and actually expended for the use of the United States during the rebellion, and that the same rules shall be observed which were prescribed in the State of Maryland, for interest on moneys expended by her for the use and benefit of the United States during the late war with Great Britain, in chapter 39 of the acts of the Nineteenth Congress, first session, A. D. 1826.

THE ALLEGED MURDER OF UNITED STATES SOLDIERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. WILSON introduced the following, which was objected to by Mr. JOHNSON, and goes over:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to furnish to the Senate the record of the Court of Inquiry upon the murder of twenty-three United States soldiers at Kingston, N. C., in 1864, by the rebel Gens. HOKE and PICKETT, under the alleged charge of being deserters from the rebel army, together with the findings of the said Court of Inquiry, and the action, if any, taken thereon.

EXTRA PAY OF VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. WILSON reported, and asked the discharge from further consideration in the Military Committee, of the bill respecting three months extra pay of volunteers, when mustered out of service and discharged.

PAYMENT FOR LOST PROPERTY.

Mr. WILSON reported without amendment from the same Committee the bill to amend the act providing for payment of horses and other property lost in the United States service.

STATE WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. GUTHRIE, from the Finance Committee, reported the bill to amend the several acts to indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in defence of the United States, with an amendment. It is amended by the substitution of another bill in lieu of the major portion of the bill, which provides that the proper accounting officers, under the Secretary of the Treasury, in executing the acts of July 17 and 27, 1861, shall report in favor of each State all moneys actually and in good faith expended in connection with raising, subsisting and transporting troops, and shall also report the claims of each State for interest on moneys provided and actually expended by her for the use of the United States during the rebellion, under the same rules prescribed in the case of Maryland for expenses of the war with Great Britain under acts of the Nineteenth Congress.

PETITIONS.

Mr. MORGAN presented three petitions against the proposed tariff on hardware, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

RIGHT OF WAY.

Mr. HOWARD reported, from the Military Committee, a joint resolution giving to the Union Pacific Railroad Company the right of way through military reservations, which was passed.

RAILROADS IN SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported two bills to revive to certain Southern States the benefit of an act granting public lands to construct railroads, which was ordered to be printed.

REANNEXATION OF ALEXANDRIA.

Mr. WILLIAMS entered a motion to reconsider th vote on the bill to reannex Alexandria to the District of Columbia, which was defeated in the Senate on Tuesday last.

PRINTING.

Mr. ANTHONY reported from the Printing Committee a resolution to print a thousand copies of the Tariff Bill, as passed by the House, which was adopted.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

The Niagara Ship Canal Bill was taken up on the expiration of the morning hour, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. MORGAN to postpone the bill until December next.

Mr. HARRIS spoke in favor of the motion to postpone.

Mr. TRUMBULL spoke against the postponement, and spoke of the great national importance of the proposed work as sufficient to urge the immediate passage of the bill.

Mr. HENDRICKS hoped the bill would be postponed. He did not believe its passage at the present session would accomplish any good. He was in favor of the postponement of this and other pending measures of importance. It was time for adjournment, and there were issues enough already made up to go before the country on. Congress had neglected its most important duty, that of restoring harmony between the two sections by admitting the Southern States to representation in Congress.

Mr. TRUMBULL wished to know if the Senator from Indiana was in favor of placing the control of the States lately in rebellion in the hands of rebels. Is the Vice-President of the late Confederacy to come in here as a Senator? Is his colleague, HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, fresh from the rebel Congress, to come here as a Senator to legislate for the loyal people of this country? Let the Senator from Indiana shake off his party shackles and rise to the Union sentiment of the country. Let him say to the people of the South: "You rebels, who brought on this war, who occasioned this desolation and woe throughout the land, must stand back, and let the loyal men of the country rule the country." Let him unite with us in demanding that loyal men shall control the country, and I will unite with the Senator from Indiana in welcoming their representatives to seats here and in the other House, by the passage of laws recognizing these States as in friendly relations to the Government. If the Senator wants this harmony restored; if he wants friendly intercourse among the inhabitants of the late rebel States, I tell him he cannot have it until there is a Union sentiment in the South that will protect the Union men in the South. He cannot have it when a man for his personal safety in traveling through these late rebel districts, has to conceal his love of the Union. He cannot have it when the national flag cannot be borne in safety through the streets of Mobile. He cannot have it when loyal men and women are not permitted to go and scatter flowers upon the graves of the heroes who fell to maintain the Union. The loyal element of the country and the Union men of this nation have suffered too much, and too long, to have affiliation and friendship with the traitors who brought ruin upon the country, and still persist in oppressing loyal men.

Mr. HENDRICKS said he would not prolong a discussion on a question not directly relevant to the bill, but he would reply simply to the Senator from Illinois. He (TRUMBULL) asks the question, or rather states the proposition that the relation between these States cannot be restored while I, and others who think as I do, are in favor of placing the Southern States under the control of rebels and giving rebels a right to representation in Congress. I think that Congress has no control over the selection of the officers of the different States. As an Indianian I am not willing to give up to the Federal Government, and I think as an Illinois man that the Senator would hardly ask that Illinois should give up to the Federal Government the control of the officers of that State or that the Federal Government should in any way control their selection. But, Sir, it may serve the Senator's purpose on the hustings but it will hardly serve his purpose here to say that I or any who are with me in opinion, are now advocating the admission to seats in this body or the House of Representatives of persons directly connected with the rebellion. The Senate knows very well that there now stands upon the statute books of the United States and upon the rules of the Senate a provision requiring every person who claims a seat in the Senate to take a most solemn oath.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Is the Senator from Indiana in favor of that law and that rule?

Mr. HENDRICKS said his votes would best express his views on that question. He had not asked to repeal the law. Does the Senator from Illinois consent to its repeal?

Mr. TRUMBULL—Certainly not. Will the Senator from Indiana help me to keep it in force?

Mr. HENDRICKS replied that while the law remained, although he might have doubt as to its constitutionality, he would not vote for the admission of any man who could not take the prescribed oath. If he (HENDRICKS) knew a man to be unable to take that oath, he would be opposed to his admission. The question was, however, not whether rebels should take seats in Congress; it was not whether any man who had been connected with the rebellion in any way be admitted. It was whether men selected by competent authority in the Southern States should be admitted. He (HENDRICKS) was not in favor of the admission of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS or HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON while the test oath stood. If they could take that oath he would be in favor of their admission.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied to Mr. HENDRICKS, and a discussion sprang up between these two gentlemen, in which the whole question of the *status* of the rebel States was treated.

The bill was then postponed until December by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Buckalew, Clark, Cowan, Davis, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Guthrie, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Saulsbury, Sherman, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams, Wilson—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Cragin, Doolittle, Edmunds, Howard, Howe, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade—13.

ABSENT, OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Conness, Creswell, Dixon, Kirkwood, McDougal, Morrill, Nye, Riddle, Stewart, Wright, Yates—11.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported, without amendment, the joint resolution in regard to contracts in the Quartermaster's Department.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE TARIFF.

Mr. CONNESS introduced a joint resolution to construe an act amendatory of certain acts imposing duties on foreign importations, approved March 3, 1865. It provides that the second proviso of section 4 of said act shall be construed to include any ship, vessel or steamer to or from any port on the Sandwich or the Society Islands. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. WILLEY introduced a bill to provide for restoring the States lately in insurrection their full political rights, which, after reciting in a preamble the last constitutional amendment, reads as follows:

Resolved, That whenever any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the above-recited Constitutional Amendment, the Senators and Representatives from said State, if found duly elected and qualified, may, after having taken the required oath of office, be admitted into Congress as such.

It was ordered to be printed.

RELIEF FOR THE PORTLAND SUFFERERS.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered a joint resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to suspend the collection of internal taxes due prior to July 5, 1866, in the First Collection District of Maine from persons owning property or doing business in the burnt district of Portland until the close of the next session of Congress.

The resolution passed.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved that the Senate take up the bill to secure the speedy completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. SHERMAN said this was a bill to guarantee about a hundred millions of stock for this road. He hoped the Senate would not take it up.

The bill was taken up by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Doolittle, Edmunds, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Nesmith, Norton, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sprague, Sumner, Wade, Williams, Wilson—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Fessenden, Grimes, Guthrie, Harris, Henderson, Johnson, Kirkwood, Morgan, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey—19.

Without further consideration of the bill the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE SOLDIERS' ORPHAN HOME.

Mr. MERCUR, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back the House bill to incorporate the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home, which was read the third time and passed.

POSTAL.

Mr. KUYKENDALL, from the Post-office Committee, reported back the Senate bill directing the Postmaster-General to allow the accounts of A. T. SPENCER and GURDON S. HUBBARD, for carrying the mails between Chicago and Mackinaw, &c., from 1854 to 1859, which was read the third time and passed.

PENSIONS.

Amendments of the Senate to four House Pension Bills were taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in. The amendments were only of a verbal nature.

THE ST. ALBANS BANK.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE introduced bills for the relief of the St. Albans Bank, of St. Albans, Vt., which were read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. It authorises the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to suspend the collection of duties on taxes accrued or accruing from Oct. 18, 1864, to July 1, 1866.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. RAYMOND in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for 1867.

MEDICAL HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

Mr. LAFLIN moved to strike out a paragraph appropriating $60,000 for publishing the first volumes of the "Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion," under direction of the Surgeon-General, and to substitute therefor a paragraph appropriating $20,000 for preparing such history for publication. He argued that the work should be done at the Government Printing-office, or if not, that private publishers would publish it at their own risk, if they were only furnished with the materials.

At the suggestion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the original paragraph was modified by inserting after the word "publishing" the words "at the Government Printing-office."

The subject gave rise to considerable discussion, participated in by Messrs. LAFLIN, STEPHENS, BINGHAM and KASSON.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. PRICE moved to strike out the paragraph, and argued that the publication of the book would only be for the benefit of a few professional men, as not one man in a hundred would understand anything about it.

Mr. STEVENS opposed the amendment, but said he would not undertake to answer the argument of the gentleman from Iowa, for it was the most extraordinary speech that ever came from an enlightened man.

Mr. CONKLIN spoke of the remarkable character of the work, and said that unless Congress was to drop altogether the business of printing books, this was eminently a book that should be printed at the public expense.

Mr. BANKS spoke in favor of the appropriation, and said he had been informed that if the information embraced in the work had been known to the Faculty before the war, the additional saving of life that it would have effected would have amounted to twenty per cent.

The amendment was rejected, there being but ten ayes, which Mr. PRICE remarked was more than could be found of just men in Sodom. [Laughter.]

APPROPRIATIONS.

On motion of Mr. HUMPHREY, from the Committee on Commerce, a paragraph was inserted appropriating $35,000 for the enlargement and repair of the Custom-house and Post-office at Bangor, Maine.

On motion of Mr. O'NEILL, from the same Committee, a paragraph was inserted appropriating ten thousand dollars for additional station-houses and life-boats along the coast of New-Jersey, between Sandy Hook and Egg Harbor; and five thousand dollars for repairing and lighting the lighthouse at Tucker's Beach, on the coast of New-Jersey.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved to strike out the paragraph appropriating $200,000 for a fire-proof building for the Currency Printing Bureau. He said that any member who had read the report of the Special Committee, which investigated the affairs of that department two years ago, must be satisfied that until there was some change made in its superintendency, no expenditures should be made that would render it a permanent department for the Government.

After some debate, the paragraph was, on motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, amended so as to appropriate $200,000 for the erection of a fire-proof brick building to afford additional room for the Treasury Department.

Mr. WILSON's amendment was then rejected.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the paragraph making an appropriation for the expenses of preparing and publishing a statistical classification of the eighth census, was stricken out.

Mr. COBB moved a renewal of the appropriation of $50,000 for building the Court-house at Madison, Wis. Rejected.

Mr. LYNCH moved an additional paragraph appropriating $200,000 for the Government building at Portland, Me., used as a Post-office, Custom-house and United States Court, lately destroyed or rendered almost worthless by fire.

After considerable debate Mr. LYNCH modified his amendment by making the appropriation $100,000, and so modified the amendment was agreed to.

A NEW TARIFF BILL.

The Committee rose temporarily and Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to protect the revenue and for other purposes, which was read twice, ordered to be printed, and made the special order for to-morrow.

The bill is a partial revision of the tariff, and imposes the following duties:

On cigars, cigarettes and cheroots, $2 50 per pound, and 50 per cent. *ad valorem*.

On cotton, 3 cents per pound.

On all compounds or preparations of which distilled spirits is a component part of the chief value, a duty not less than that imposed upon distilled spirits.

It contains the section of the Tariff Bill passed the other day extending the proviso in section 4 of the Tariff Act of 1865 to ships, vessels or steamers to or from any port in the Sandwich Islands or Society Islands; also the section in regard to the discoverers of guano; also the section repealing the Fishing Bounty Laws; also the section allowing goods in bond to be carried through to the British Provinces from New-York, Boston and Portland without the payment of duties; also the section authorizing the refunding of duties paid in excess; also a section providing that the dutiable revenue of goods is to be ascertained by adding to the value or cost in the principal markets of the country from where imported the cost of transportation, shipment, commissions, &c.; also the section admitting free of duty machinery for the manufacture of sugar from beets, and also the section providing for a Bureau of Statistics.

THE MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, an amendment was adopted, repealing the 24th section of the act of July 24, 1864, allowing the payment of bounties to the loyal masters of enlisted slaves.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to insert an additional paragraph, appropriating $30,000 for the improvement of the navigation of Newark Bay, and Passaic and Hackensack Rivers.

Objected to by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, as out of order, and objection sustained.

On motion of Mr. WARNER, a paragraph was inserted, appropriating $5,000 for the repair of the Custom House and Post-office at Middletown, Conn.

Mr. WARD moved to strike out the section for the increase of the pay of the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia. Disagreed to.

Mr. NIBLACK, from the Committee on Appropriations, offered an amendment appropriating $32,000 to pay a claim of MADISON SWEETZER.

Objected to by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, and objection sustained.

The Committee here rose and reported the bill and amendments to the House.

The yeas and nays were called on Mr. WASHBURNE's amendment to repeal the 24th section of the act of July 24, 1864, allowing the payment of bounties to the loyal masters of enlisted slaves.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, called for the reading of the section.

Mr. BINGHAM objected, the "previous question" having been seconded.

Mr. TRIMBLE made the point of order that any member had the right to have the law read which was proposed to be repealed.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, stating that every member of Congress was presumed to know all the laws that had been passed. [Laughter.]

The amendment was agreed to by yeas 82, nays 38.

All the other amendments were agreed to.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The House then resumed the contested election case of FULLER against DAWSON, from the Twenty-first Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

Mr. PAINE, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, closed the debate in a speech supporting the right of Mr. DAWSON, the sitting member, to his seat.

The resolution retaining Mr. DAWSON in his seat was adopted without a division.

THE BILL TO PREVENT SMUGGLING.

Mr. ELIOT, from the Conference Committee on the bill further to prevent smuggling, made a report, which was agreed to.

The House at 4:40 P. M. adjourned, and the announcement was made that there would be a caucus of the Union Senators and Representatives in the Hall, to-morrow, Saturday, evening, at 7½ o'clock.

The Plasterers' Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 13.

The Plasterers' Convention assembled at 9 A. M., when the Committee on the State of the Trade made a report, recommending that apprentices in all cases be legally indentured; condemning all sub-contracting and recommending to owners as being to their interest to contract direct with the "boss" plasterers; defending the lawful use of strikes, and condemning their abuses. It says the greatest strikers are those who condemn them most pointedly, referring to the manufacturers, who by high tariffs are striking against the consumers of the country.

The Convention are in Committee of the Whole, discussing the eight-hour system.

The First Shot of the Rebellion.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, July 12.

The cannon that fired the first shot in the rebellion at the steamer *Star of the West*, at the entrance of Charleston Harbor, Jan. 9, 1861, passed through here *en route* for Washington, to-day, in charge of four soldiers of the Fifteenth Regulars.

Aid for Portland.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Friday, July 13.

The millers on the east side of the river in this city will send to-night 100 barrels of flour to the Portland sufferers.

The Portland Fire.

PORTLAND, Friday, July 13.

The Insurance Companies from all parts are adjusting their losses with great promptness.

MEXICO.

Financial Troubles of the Government—Stoppage of Public Works—Unpromising Character of the Military Situation.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CITY OF MEXICO, Friday, June 29, 1866.

If the Imperial Government can find means by which it can withstand the financial ruin that envelopes it and threatens it destruction it will accomplish more than its most sanguine friends expect it to do. Not only have all public works been discontinued since the departure of the mail for our last American steamer on the 19th inst., but all other classes of works have also been discontinued on account of the inability of the Government to meet its payments.

WILLIAM LLOYD, Esq., manager of the Vera Cruz and Mexico (Imperial Company) Railroad announced the suspension of all work on that gigantic work on the 21st inst. Since the 20th inst. not a spade has been turned on the line. The entire number of people thrown out of employment by the suspension is 11,500.

The Imperial Government is in arrears to the company to the amount of $1,400,000. Mr. LLOYD informed them that the road could be concluded within two months' time as far as Puebla if Government would supply them with $600,000. This amount was promised to be paid on Monday, the 18th inst. When the day mentioned arrived, the manager, Mr. LLOYD, was informed that there were no funds in the treasury. Consequently the work has been indefinitely suspended.

Government has revoked the charter of the Chalco and Mexico Railway Company and confiscated it. Señor Don ALMAZEN has taken possession of the road in the name of the Government. The stockholders, headed by N. DAVIDSON, banker, who has two hundred $1,000 shares, have protested against the tyrannical proceeding.

WILLIAM LLOYD & Co. have also suspended operations on their several telegraph lines for want of funds due from Government.

If the French Government can loan more money, and is willing to invest it in NAPOLEON's pet scheme in Mexico, now is presented a most brilliant opportunity to relieve the Austrian *protégé* of their Emperor. Fifty millions francs, however, will not do the work. The Emperor MAXIMILIAN has recently levied a draft for 80,000 native troops. These must be fed, armed, clothed, and the majority mounted before they can be of any use to the Empire. The Government here is also many months in arrears to the army. Also, there are required $12,000,000 to meet the interest on foreign bonds within the next four months, and $3,000,000 more to make its account even with these vast projects of improvement, which the Imperial Government boasts so flauntingly as having encouraged, and aided, and advanced. These boasts have all along appeared premature to the many who were cognizant of the fact that British capital had thus far accomplished all that had been done, and that Government pay-day was a questionable date of the future.

The mercantile community have taken so much interest in this Vera Cruz Railroad project, that I am inclined to think a sufficient sum will be raised among the moneyed men to complete the road 100 miles, or to the Puebla junction. There could have been raised $5,000,000 of money for this project in this city, had not the obnoxious title of *Imperial* Mexican Railway Company been given to the road after the arrival of MAXIMILIAN in Mexico.

The military situation, which became so suddenly promising with the report that BAZAINE, Commander-in-Chief, was to take the field in person, has suffered not only real but many imaginary reverses since the sailing of the American and Mexican steamship *Daniel Webster*, on the 24th inst.

The Liberals have suffered two defeats in the Department of Guadalajara. The first at Tancitaro, on the 6th inst. There were 450 of their troops under the command of VILLADA, TREVINO, LOPEZ and ZEPEDA. They lost twenty killed, twenty wounded and sixty horses captured by the Imperialists, and twenty prisoners. The Imperial Commandante reports only three of his men killed. They were defeated again at Zacapo, on the 26th ult. The forces of both parties were less than 300 men.

Marshal BAZAINE says that he will return to France in November with the first detachment of the French army, according to orders received from Paris, from the Secretary of War. He will leave Gen. DOUAI in command of the army here. It appears that the force remaining after the departure of the November men, will not entitle it to a Marshal according to the regulations of the Army of France.

The state of the war, especially on the Pacific coast, is anything but pleasing to the Imperial Government. Mazatlan, in Sinaloa; Guymas, in Sonora; Acapulco, in Guerrero, not to mention less important towns, as San Blas, Tepic and Hermosillio, are hermetically sealed by the forces of Gen. CORONA in Sinaloa and Sonora, REGULES in Michoacan, and ALVAREZ in Guerrero.

CORONA and REGULES have gained much for the Liberal cause by their energetic, firm, yet moderate course in treating citizens with respect and kindness, and punishing all excesses of their soldiers.

CORONA, assisted by Americans principally from California, has a well-disciplined, well-equipped and well-provided army. LOZADA, whom MAXIMILIAN sent to displace him, is besieged at Tepic with a very inferior force, detached from CORONA's army, and commanded by Col. FRANK, an American.

On the line of the railroad, riotous disturbances, resulting from the discharging of so many men, have begun in earnest. At Mocoha, a small town near the line, fifty of these discharged men attacked the town, killed the collector of rents, seized the Imperial Commissary and compelled him to give them $100. They were led by Don BUENAVENTURA MARTINEZ. After thoroughly pillaging the town they fled to the mountains.

Robberies, which have increased of late, are becoming frightful.

The diligence was assaulted one league this side of Guadalajara, on the 4th inst., by twenty-seven well-armed men. Report says they had the superior sword-bayonet of the French troops. The passengers were badly treated after being pillaged and made to give all they had with them over, even to their clothes.

The diligence was attacked seven leagues this side of Zacatecas on the 8th inst. The assaulters evidently were not robbers, for, after securing the mail-bags, they permitted the diligence to proceed on its course.

Robberies of this class are too numerous to mention. Generally the passengers are *amused* by guarding their *ojos contra pulvo*, or keeping the dust out of their eyes, which a portion of the brigands insist upon throwing in their faces.

Tuesday evening last, while the Dramatic Company recently arrived from Madrid was performing the play of *Como el Pezen el Aqua*, ("Like a Fish in Water,") a Cuban creole jeweler rushed into the parquette with a drawn knife, and endeavored to stab an Italian who formerly kept a store on Broadway, in your City. The Italian warded off his blows until the Police could interfere.

The Empress CARLOTTA is at the Castle at Chapultepec. MAXIMILIAN is on his plantation at Cuernavaca. The Empress continues her labors of charity in establishing schools for the poor and getting the sick into hospitals.

The Emperor is hopeful of inventing such schemes as shall become popular with the lower classes, such as establishing public markets, where meats and vegetables can be purchased at much lower rates than heretofore known, and reducing the duties on all articles consumed mostly by the lower class of people. The aim evidently is to secure their votes at the election which is to be held during the month of December, for the purpose of deciding whether the people wish him to stay or go. We can assure those who are waiting for the result of such an election that it will be the most emphatic victory for "go" ever held.

Business has been suspended to-day in honor of *San Pedro*. The *Dario del Imperio*, which is distributed daily at 4 P. M., has just appeared. The following are among its military items:

MEXICO, June 28, 1866.

To the Minister of War:

Gen. Commandante CONDE DE THUN, commanding the Second Military Division, reports that on the 25th inst. Commandante POLAK, with Austrian troops, encountered a battalion of the enemy (Liberals) at Cañada, between Peyula and Tequispitzal. After a combat of five hours and a half, the Liberals having advantage in numbers and position, Commandante POLAK and his force were routed, the enemy capturing one piece of artillery and other munitions of war. Twenty-two Liberals were left dead on the field, and twenty-four wounded.

Capt. OSMANDIC and Lieut. MISCHEL, of the Austrian troops, seriously wounded (since died,) and Lieut. KIRTOTOWISCH instantly killed, besides seven soldiers killed and eleven wounded, were our casualties.

J. M. MARQUEZ,
Subsecretario de Guerra.
(Secretary of War.)

Also the following:

MEXICO, June 29, 1866.

His Excellency Minister of Government received from the Prefect of Guanajuato, under date of the 22d inst., information that a battalion of Zouaves, numbering 240 men, had an engagement with ARMMENTA's men, killing 50 and wounding 27. No casualties reported on our side.

J. M. MARQUEZ,
Subsecratrio de Guerra (Sec. of War.)

The *Dario del Imperio* also announces the highly gratifying intelligence that Marshal BAZAINE has furnished the Imperial Mexican Railway Company with $1,000,000 in silver—$800,000 on account of the French Government, and $200,000 of his own money. The Company announced the resumption of work this morning.

We can now rest assured that the road will be finished to Puebla by the 20th of August. The grading is complete the entire distance. Bridge-building and rail-laying being the most of the work, a large number of hands can speedily accomplish this desirable end.

BUENOS AYRES.

A Visit to Gen. Urquiza—His Cattle and Sheep Innumerable, His Horses Numerous Enough to Supply an Army—Ostriches in Great Quantities, and Almost Tame, &c., &c.—His Manners, Customs, Political Opinions, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Tuesday, May 29, 1866.

An unexpected opportunity to visit one of the most distinguished of living South Americans suggested to me that your readers might be interested with a sketch of him.

Señor Gen. Don JOSE JUSTO DE URQUIZA has been in public life for nearly forty years. For the last twenty-five years he has been especially prominent in the fortunes of the River Plate. During one term of six years he was President, and he gave up power when unanimously urged to retain it. He also held for years the office of Generalissimo of all the national forces, and this also he surrendered without a struggle to retain it. Now he has retired from public life, and occupies himself with pastoral and commercial life.

I left the steamer at Concepcion del Uruguay, a little town on the Uruguay River, and sought a conveyance to the residence of the General. The only mode of travel was by private carriage or on horseback. I chose the former, and at sunrise set out, well appointed, for the ride of eight leagues. This was the region of the nativity of the General, and in this province, Entre Rios, his will, when known, has more authority than the written law. The surface, as we travel out, is beautifully undulating, and the soil is very rich. Outside of the city we see no houses, but every hill-side is teeming with fat, grazing cattle.

At the distance of about four leagues we enter upon the margin of his grand estancia (farm.) The only indication that we have reached its border is that on each hand, at the distance of three hundred yards from each other, making an avenue of similar width, there are planted trees designed to form an avenue the entire distance to the estancia-house—eleven miles. As we travel onward the cattle increase in numbers, and ostriches, solitary or in groups, come up near us, or slowly cross our road. These birds are thus tame because the General has ordered that no one shall ever be killed or molested. The result is that the life of the ostrich is as safe on his lands as is the life of a man in most parts of the civilized world. And so abundant are they that, as Gen. URQUIZA told me himself, he has been offered the sum of $16,000 in silver for the privilege of taking them. But from humanity, or from fancy, he spared the birds. The feathers of one South American ostrich are worth about $1, silver.

Near the residence of the General there is a permanent encampment of soldiers. They are regular Provincial troops, and are under his immediate command. The whole government of the province is military; even the so-called civil officers go about with swords. The edicts, orders, decrees, have the directness of military speech, and the inevitableness of military execution.

The residence has received the name of San José, after its chosen patron saint, Saint Joseph. The buildings are one story high, of brick, and are built around two large squares. The open space, "patio," is paved with dressed sandstones, and the four sides are occupied by the apartments pertaining to the dwelling house. The margin of the square, the ten feet nearest the house, is covered with a finely-wrought network of iron, supported by iron pillars, and overspread with the branches of fruitful vines.

At the outer range of buildings there is a store, and near it the chapel, next the office of the Secretary, then the apartments of two Aids-de-Camp, then the extensive array of parlors and private rooms provides for the large family and innumerable visitors.

On sending in my name, although it was unknown to him, he sent for me to the parlor, and on taking my letters, proceeded, at my request, to read them. As I asked a few moment's conversation, he requested others present to withdraw, and he entered at once into all my views and plans with the gusto of an old friend. Having expressed generous interest in all our North American affairs, and asking many questions about the war and its results, and giving a most substantial proof of liberality toward North American enterprises, he said, "Now let us take a walk."

The marble statuary in the parlor was the work of a boy, whose aptness with the chisel had attracted the attention of the General, and he was sent to Italy to study. The unostentatious arrangements of his house were becoming a genuine republican gentleman of princely wealth, and they would be out of place paraded in a public journal.

On entering the garden there was a beautiful array of exotic plants, from every quarter of the globe. Aviaries, filled with gay birds of sweet voices, adorn the garden. I need not mention names of rare plants, but from the extreme North, from Australia, Cape Horn, from Africa, Asia, and from the gardens of Europe, were gathered the floral treasures that adorn each other in this winterless climate, under the most exact artistic care. I was further indebted to the politeness of his aid-de-camp at his request for a more extended walk after breakfast. The gardens for vegetables and fruits were a study. Here are apples, peaches, pears, apricots, nectarines, grapes, pomegranates, quinces, figs, bananas, oranges, lemons, and most of these in measureless abundance. At the edge of the orchard there is in process of construction an artificial lake, about 75 rods square and from 20 to 30 feet deep. It is nearly completed. The walls are of most substantial double work, with stamped clay between. The water is to be brought about one mile from a neighboring river, and it will be elevated by machinery. On this lake will be a little steamer, where the son destined for the navy will learn engineering and make mimic voyages. The estimate of the cost of the lake is $100,000, silver.

The chapel intended for worship for the family will seat 60 persons, and its costly appointments of vestments, precious stones, silver furniture, fine paintings, unsurpassed piano, &c., altogether must have cost at least beyond the sum of $50,000 silver.

The avenue of 11 miles leading up to the front of the house is suggestive of amplitude beyond, and there is the area of 100 square leagues, or 900 square miles, that form the unbroken body of the farm. Over this immense tract of unsurpassed land, countless thousands of cattle and horses and sheep are grazing. Of cattle, the farm sends to the slaughtering establishment of the same owner, 50,000 animals annually; his horses would supply the cavalry of a large army, and from the wool of the sheep ships are annually loaded, and sent direct to Europe.

Other tracts of land in other parts of the province are owned by him to a very large extent, but I am speaking only of the San José Estancia, the farm occupied as the owner's residence.

In all that province, though not now holding any civil office, nor is he on military duty, Gen. URQUIZA is yet regarded as legitimate ruler, civil and military; and hardly assuming anything, there is not a department nor a precinct of the province that escapes his eye. On one week's notice he can call together an equipped army of 20,000 men, ready for any cause that he should deem worthy of their steel. The Estancia of San José is alone in the world for extent and for culture under the owner's eye. It is larger than many of the principalities of Central Europe, and in politics there is not an equal surface on the globe of greater unanimity among the inhabitants.

In the present war with Paraguay President LOPEZ believed that Gen. URQUIZA would be a traitorous ally of Paraguay, his country's foe. In this he was mistaken. Men and horses are sent forward to the Allies, and, as there is often haste required to reach the army in time for an emergency, he gives rewards for good care and rapid traveling.

At the close of the day I left the hospitable mansion to return to meet the steamer at the City of Concepcion. Much of the interest of the visit grew out of his personal kindness and urbanity which I ought not to write for the public eye. But American institutions, as founded by the Fathers of the Republic, and as expounded by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, have no firmer friend in the world than they have in the genuine South American Republican, El Señor Gen. DON JOSE JUSTO DE URQUIZA, Ex-Governor of Entre Rios, and Ex-President of the Argentine Republic.

TRAVELER.

COMMENCEMENTS.

Rochester University.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, July 11, 1866.

The change of the temperature of the air on Sunday night, was a pleasant preparation for our ride here, on the evening following, via. the New-York and Erie Rail-Road. This route must ever continue to be a favorite with the traveling public—if others are affected by it in the same manner as ourselves. The romantic beauty of the scenery; its great variety; the speed and comfort and regularity with which the trains are run; the manifest consideration for the welfare of the passengers—all conspire to render it a favorite route with our own people, and must commend it to foreign tourists who wish to see our country. These impressions were graven upon our minds as our train bore us through the varied scenery, and fertile valleys, until we landed at the depot in this city.

The Annual Sermon before the Christian Association of the University was delivered last Sunday evening, in the First Baptist Church, by Rev. Dr. SHEDD, of New-York City. The well-known ability of the preacher secured a large audience and excellent attention. The discourse was founded on Romans vii., 10: "And the commandment which was ordained to life I found to be unto death," and was a logical, thorough and interesting handling of the theme.

The only portion of Monday's proceedings that is of public interest was the Prize Declamation by the Sophomore Class. This was held in Corinthian Hall in the evening, and attended by a large crowd of the friends of the speakers. The declamations were pronounced in the following order, viz.:

Moral and Political Condition of the United States.....Bancroft.
FRANK SUMNER CARPE, Rochester.
Invective Against Long.....Garfield.
FRANK MORTIMER CLARKSON, Rochester.
Eulogy on Adams and Jefferson.....Everett.
ONDKEN WILLARD COLE, Carmel.
Music.
Lafayette.....Sprague.
WM. HENRY DAVIS, Cincinnati.
For the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing.....Milton.
FRANK HUNTINGTON, Rochester.
Perpetuity of the Republic.....L. Beecher.
EMIL KUICHLING, Rochester.
The Standard of the Constitution.....Webster.
WM. JAMES MILNE, Holley.
Music.
Restraint of Executive Power.....Webster.
WM. CAREY MOREY, Delavan, Ill.
Freedom of Thought.....
CHARLES HART PALMER, Gates.
Address to South Carolinians.....Jackson.
JAMES MONROE TAYLOR, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Tuesday was occupied by the Alumni Association with various exercises.

The annual meeting of the Association convened at 10 o'clock. The following officers were appointed to serve the coming year, viz.:

President—Rev. H. F. HICKOK.
Vice-President—A. F. COOKE.
Corresponding Secretary—WILLARD ABBOTT.
Recording Secretary—CHAS. F. POND.
Treasurer—GRUENDALE.
Orator—Rev. MELVIN JAMESON.
Orator Alternate—OSCAR FOLSOM.
Poet—JOHN R. HOWARD.
Poet Alternate—CHAS. C. PUFFER.

Several obituary notices were read, of which one was prepared by CHAS. A. DEWEY upon the death of CYRUS A. CHILCOTT, of the Class of 1801, who was a missionary at Bangkok, and died Dec. 30, 1865.

At 3 o'clock the Alumni assembled in the University Chapel, and held a memorial service to commemorate those of their number who had died in the service of their country. Rev. B. F. MARSHALL, of Buffalo, presided. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. KENDRICK, of the Theological Seminary. The President then stated the object of the service to be the dedication of a neat Rutland marble tablet, to be placed in the east wing of the chapel, inscribed with the names of the following ten Alumni who, out of the sixty-five the institution had given to the service of their country, had sealed that sacred service with their blood. The names are as follows, viz.:

Lieut. William E. Orr, Class of 1854.
Capt. Charles H. Savage, Class of 1861.
Capt. Sylvanus S. Wilcox, Class of 1860.
Capt. Sydney E. Richardson, Class of 1853
Capt. William E. Bristol, Class of 1856.
Brig.-Gen. J. C. Drake, Class of 1852.
Lieut. William C. Hall, Class of 1863.
Lieut. T. E. Baker, Class of 1857.
Lieut. Joseph Webster, Class of 1861.
Capt. J. Harry Pool, Class of 1865.

Hon. WILLIAM KELLEY made a brief address, in which he stated that the war had demonstrated the patriotism of the educated classes, and while he had not approved of the war, and thought it might have been avoided, he accepted gladly the conclusion which it seemed to have established in the minds of the people that the Union was not to be sundered.

President ANDERSON also delivered a brief but appropriate address, testifying in the highest terms to the zealous and faithful patriotism of the volunteers furnished by the University; not one of whom, he said, had ever disgraced his country's cause by cowardice, peculation or incompetency; but in important positions had honored their Alma Mater and their cause by their heroism.

Brig.-Gen. E. S. OTIS, appointed to deliver the special oration of the occasion, then delivered a chaste and eloquent address, in which he traced the late civil war to deep Christian principles, receiving their vitality from the strong personality and individualism derived from progressive Anglo-Saxon civilization. It was a struggle for a nation's life, and for most important principles; whether enlightened public opinion had sufficient wisdom to create a Government, and sufficient virtue to maintain it. Democracy lives in faith. This tablet, the speaker declared, teaches us that education does not enfeeble the manly vigor or moral principles of a people.

The address was marked by deep thought, eloquently expressed, and was well received.

In the evening the annual Oration before the Alumni Association was dilivered in Corinthian Hall, by Rev. C. D. W. BRIDGEMAN, of Albany. His theme was "The Law of Sacrifice," as essential to all development of greatness, either in the individual or society. The speaker illustrated his point by numerous references to incidents occurring during the recent national struggle. The oration was polished and beautiful in style, and delivered with rhetorical effect.

The annual Poem was recited by WM. S. LEE, Esq., of Rochester. The theme of the poem was "The Phantasies of Life;" illustrated by comparing life, with its past, present and future, to a day, with its morning, noon and evening. It abounded in fine specimens of the poetic fire, and presented many beautiful pictures upon which the imagination may feast. As an intellectual effort it was respectable, and greatly interested the audience, many of whom were friends of the poet.

This day the commencement itself has been held. Never did fairer weather greet the anxious eyes of collegians and friends than has been enjoyed. The usual academic procession was formed at the Second Baptist Church, in North-street, and proceeded through Main-street, headed by Perkins' Band, discoursing exhilerating strains, to the Corinthian Hall. This large room was well filled. The President opened the exercises with prayer, after which the commencement orators pronounced their orations in the following order, viz.:

Latin Oration.....HERVE DWIGHT WILKINS, Auburn
"Misguided Enthusiasm".....
MARK HARRIS REYNOLDS, Peotone, Ill.
Change, a Universal Law.....
EDWARD WITHERSPOON, Rochester.
The Influence of Religious Truth on National Character.....
WILLIAM WINTERBOTTOM, Philadelphia, Penn.
Intellectual Workers.....
ALEXANDER BYRON LAMBERTON, Plattsburgh.
MUSIC.
Independence of Thought in the Eighteenth Century.....
FRANCIS FORBES, Rochester.
Moral Forces.....
WILLIAM ELLIOT WITHERSPOON, Rochester.
Christianity in Life.....
CHARLES FREDERIC DEAN, Rochester.
Nature, as Retributive.....
PETER VORIUS JACKSON, Irondequoit.
Successful Failures.....
ALONZO TUCHAM PARKER, Poughkeepsie.
MUSIC.
Nature—A Poem.....JOSEPH ALLEN ELY, Rochester.
Chivalry, the Old and the New.....
HACKLETT BARTHOLOMEW BACON, New-York.
A Liberal Education the Need of an American Man of Business.....
JAMES FRANKLIN KENNEY, Des Moines, Iowa.
Imagination.....
ALFRED SYLVESTER TAROTT, Danbury, Conn.
Law a Growth.....ALBERT COIT, Central Square.
MUSIC.
Unconscious not a Sign of Health.....
GEORGE RAINES, Rochester.
The Function of the Critic.....
HENRY DWIGHT WILKINS, Auburn.
The Right of Resistance to Tyranny.....JOHN FAHY, Rochester.
Formative Influences.....
ADAM HENRY TODD, New-York.
Conservatism in Democracy.....
FARLEY PORTER, Rochester.

The President then announced that degrees had been conferred as follows, viz.:

The degree of A. B. upon the nineteen members of the graduating class.

The degree of A. M. in course was conferred upon thirteen gentlemen, as follows, viz:

David H. Robinson, class of 1859.
John C. C. Clarke, class of 1859.
M. S. Crosby, class of 1863.
Edwin S. Walker, class of 1856.
Francis B. Palmer, class of 1863.
Alonzo Pettitt, class of 1863.
Henry A. Cady, class of 1863.
Alvin W. Tousey, class of 1862.
Frank W. Abbott, class of 1861.
Robert Blackwell, class of 1861.
Kendrick W. Benton, class of 1861.
Edward S. Churchill, class of 1862.
Bethuel H. Brasted, class of 1863.

The honorary degree of A. M. was awarded to CHARLES R. RIDER, M. D., of Rochester, N. Y., and ALEXANDER R. REED, of Framington, Mass.

The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. J. ETLAND KEDNEDICK, of New-York City; Rev. Prof. G. W. NORTHRUP, of Rochester Theological Seminary, and GALUSHA ANDERSON, of St. Louis, Mo.

The President gave a parting address to the graduates, which was full of practical wisdom and deep feeling, exhorting them especially to cultivate a noble faith and to avoid a skeptical doubting spirit.

After the audience had united in singing the Doxology, the exercises closed with the Benediction.

The Alumni dinner was given at the Osborn House. About 200 guests sat down to the table, and after doing the eatables provided in abundance by the host, Rev. Mr. MARSHALL congratulated the Alumni upon this honorable position to which the University had attained, and introduced President ANDERSON as the instrument of that success.

The President responded in an earnest oration of some length, detailing the objects attained during the year, hoping that the institution was only beginning to live, and would hereafter become a power in the land. He exhorted the Alumni to forward the good work in every way, and especially by providing funds to help poor students in their course of study. The increased cost of all necessaries makes a great increase of endowments needful for literary institutions. Interesting remarks were also made by Hon. WM. KELLY, Rev. Dr. KENDRICK, Rev. E. W. MUNDY, Prof. NORTHRUP and Rev. Mr. GILMORE.

With this feast the curtain of the commencement falls.

CANADA.

The Canadian Tariff—Free Trade vs. Protection—Confederation—The Fenian Excitement.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OTTAWA, C. W., Monday, July 9, 1866.

Your readers have already been informed of the salient points of the proposed new Canadian tariff. Its main feature is a further reduction of five per cent. on all imported manufactured goods that are still to be liable to customs dues, and a total repeal of dues on all imported goods that have heretofore paid ten per cent. You may remember that I informed you, at the time of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, that a strong party had at once sprung up here in favor of a total free-trade policy. Some doubt was then entertained as to the correctness of the assertion, but here is a tolerable proof, not only that such a party existed, but that it has worked already with no small degree of success. For it is quite understood here that the present diminution in customs dues is but the first step toward their total repeal, should the experiment at all warrant such a change of policy. So long as the Reciprocity Treaty was in force the Canadians were willing to let well alone, and content themselves with their share of the profits of the vast trade—some $70,000,000—between the two countries. But when the American Government repealed the treaty, and levied, in its stead, heavy duties on provincial produce, with prohibitory rates on all manufactured articles, a new party came into existence. This consisted of men who had long desired to see the principles of Free Trade extended to the British American Provinces, but whom circumstances had prevented from enunciating their views with any chance of their adoption. They took advantage, however, of the incidents of last March, and have now fairly seized the public attention. Free Trade vs. Protection is the great question of the hour here, and the former seems likely to prevail. At all events, the first motion made is a long stride in that direction and if the present experiment at all warrants it, the movement will only cease with the repeal of all customs dues. It must be confessed that the spirit is not hopeful that the reduction will this year be compensated for by the additional consumption. On the contrary, the Government anticipates a falling off so considerable that it proposes to double the excise on the manufacture of spirits. This, however, will only bring it up to sixty cents, instead of thirty cents, as hitherto. This will still leave whisky quite as cheap as it is at all desirable it should be; and few but the most inveterate topers regret the "good old times" when everybody could, and a great many did, get drunk at the moderate rate of ten cents a head—ache. Good whisky will in future cost about one dollar a gallon retail; and if it were twice the price it is doubtful whether a hogshead less would be consumed in the course of a year. There is also a very large consumption of malt liquors here, and experimental tests covering some years and many gallons enable me to state that they are generally of superior quality. The Government, too, fosters the use of this harmless beverage by declining to subject it to any excise. I may here mention while on the subject of drinks, that an excellent quality of wines is also now being made in Upper Canada. The manufactory is at Cooksville, near Toronto, and a considerable area is already under vine cultivation. The wine now on sale has been some two years in bottle, as the proprietors would not allow it to go before the public till it was in proper condition. It is really an excellent class of pure wine, and from its cheapness and excellence is likely to become a national drink in Canada. The Government fosters this enterprise too, and encourages a taste for innocuous beverages by exempting it from all excise duties for a space of ten years! I have no doubt this will rapidly grow up into a very important item of domestic wealth.

It must not be supposed that the Free-Traders have accomplished without opposition the degree of success they have attained. The Protectionists fought a hard fight, and through public meetings and the various Boards of Trade made a strenuous resistance. The new policy, however, is sure to prevail, to the extent of at least a fair trial, and the public mind as a whole is at present with the Free-Traders. Direct trade, as I informed you months ago, will be opened up with the West Indies, British Guiana, and the Brazils, and colonial goods, raw and manufactured, will in future be conveyed thither from British American ports instead of, as hitherto, through those of your Atlantic cities. In other words, the Provincials propose doing for themselves that trade which has before passed through American hands, and to which large profits are supposed to have stuck in the process of the transfer. They are also beginning to think that with Confederation accomplished, and excellent seaports thus opened to them all the year round, they will be able to develop their manufactures on an extensive scale. In this part of the proposed Confederacy, unsurpassed water-power exists, labor is cheap and abundant, and the price of the necessaries of life moderate. Peat, too, which is likely to become much used in factories in place of coal or coke, is found in inexhaustible quantities here. Add to these advantages the enormous coal fields of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, and it is only surprising that the Canucks and Bluenoses are only now about to try and make a "splurge," and not without promising results.

The expenses of preparing for and resisting Fenian raids made a large hole in Provincial resources, and Mr. GALT, the Finance Minister, finds that he wants $5,000,000 to make both ends meet. He proposes meeting his little bills by issuing legal tender notes, not bearing interest, to the required amount, but as nobody seems quite to understand his scheme it is useless to dilate upon it at present.

The Fenian excitement has entirely subsided, but a general feeling prevails that at no distant time it will be renewed. Canadians are still grateful (not gracefully, as young princes stated lately) for the good services rendered to law and order by the New-York TIMES at the time of the late irruption of the barbarian hordes. They are, however, heartily ashamed of the abject sycophancy of your London namesake in its adulation of your Government for its loyalty to international obligations. Such nauseous bepiastering where it is known there is no real love is enough to engender cholera in every honest British stomach.

IMMENSE LOSSES BY FIRE THE PRESENT YEAR.—It is stated that the losses by fire during the fraction which has elapsed of the year 1866, exceed those of any previous entire year. The following table includes only those fires which have destroyed property to the amount of $20,000.

	No. Fires	Losses.
January	73	$6,905,000
February	49	4,475,000
March	44	5,778,000
April	26	3,826,000
May	58	7,948,000
June	39	1,045,000
Total	289	$32,976,000

For the first five days of the present month there have been reported twelve fires, the losses by which (estimating the loss at Portland at $10,000,000,) amount to $11,310,000, making the aggregate losses for the year thus far, $44,286,000. The entire losses last year were 43,130,000, which was more by nearly $15,000 than had been reported in any previous year. Probably half as much property has been destroyed by fires not taken into here account.

JOHN S. MORTON, Esq., President of one of the city railway Companies of Philadelphia, an able lawyer and prominent Democratic politician, will be one of the delegates for that city in the Convention to be held on the 14th proximo. Mr. MORTON was a very effective writer in the McClellan interest during the last Presidental campaign, and is now a warm supporter of President JOHNSON.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Judge Bosworth to Judge Brady—Speech Before the Excise Board.

At a meeting of the Excise Board, yesterday afternoon, no business was transacted—one of the members (Commissioner BERGEN) being ill and absent, and the law requiring a full Board for the legal passage of any resolution. Judge BOSWORTH, therefore acceptably filled the time by reading the following interesting and instructive speech:

MR. PRESIDENT: A week ago this day, when I had the privilege of addressing a few remarks to his Honor, Judge BRADY, in the presence of this Board, I anticipated that before this late day he might have exonorated the Board, wholly or in part, from the censure which I sought to mitigate, and hoped the learned Judge would, before this time, have recalled. But as he has not felt it his duty to do this, it occured to me that he may be waiting and desirous to hear again from me on the subject, and thus give an occasion to present further reasons, if any there be, why this Board should not disband without pressing a review, before the General Term, of the decision which was made in HOLT'S case by His Honor Judge CARDOZO. It gives me great pleasure to converse with one who combines the three qualities of being my personal friend, a true gentleman, and an able and upright Judge. I therefore solicit the indulgence of this Board while I make a few remarks in addition to those which I addressed to Jude BRADY in its presence last Friday. In those remarks I called the attention of Judge BRADY to the decision in Calder *vs.* Kirby (5 Gray, 597,) in which it was held that a *license* to sell intoxicating liquors was

NOT A CONTRACT OR PROPERTY

in legal contemplation, and could be revoked by the Legislature whenever, in its opinion, the public good would be promoted by such action. The State *vs.* Holmes (38 N. H., 226,) the Supreme Court of New-Hampshire expressed itself in these words: "An excise license is issued under general laws, which, in their essential character, are subject to be repealed by the Legislature, as the public good may demand, and in neither case is there anything at all in the nature of a contract with the State, conferring a vested right such as is protected by the Constitution of the United States." In HIRN *v.* State (Ohio State R., p. 15, vol. 1), the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio, uses this language, namely: "Upon the ground of protecting the health, morals, and good order of the community, we are not prepared to say that the Legislature does not possess the power to revoke such license. But where there has been no forfeiture of the license by abuse or violation of its terms, common honesty would require that the money obtained for it should be refunded in case of its revocation." Is not each of these decisions an authority in support of the proposition, that such.

A LICENSE CAN BE REVOKED

by a State Legislature whenever, in its judgment, the morals and good order of the community may be promoted by revoking it? If this be so, then is it not true that as to legislating upon this subject no constitutional limit has been placed upon the legislative power of the State which has been overstepped by the enactment of the Excise Law of 1866? In WYNEHAMER *vs.* The People, (13 N. Y., 411,) Justice JOHNSON says that "upon no part of human action does the law operate more directly and legitimately than in respect to actions which are regarded as hostile to the public welfare. In respect to such actions, where a constitutional limit is imposed upon legislative power, legislation is supreme. The right to make such laws lies at the very foundation of society, and is and ought to be intrusted, I think, to the law-making power. The determination as to what actions shall be forbidden necessarily involves discretion, to be exercised in all the circumstances which, at the time, are operating upon the welfare of the people. Of such questions the Legislature, which exercises the power of the people, which is the immediate communication with them, and which knows both their desires and their needs, is the ultimate judge." Is it not, therefore, a clear proposition that the Legislature may annul such a license without violating any constitutional limitation of its powers? In the light of these elementary rules, I call the attention of Judge BRADY to the provisions of the Excise Law of 1857, and inquire whether it is not plain by itself that a mere violation of its provisions shall be sufficient cause for revoking a license which has been granted under it to the persn so offending. The statute declares that licenses issued under it "shall be in force unless revoked, until ten days after the third Tuesday in May next succeeding the granting of such license, and in the City of New-York until fifty days thereafter." (2 R. S., 5 ed., 940 § 5.) Does not the statute itself declare the licenses to be revocable? This statute also provides that upon any judgment being obtained against a person licensed, "for any violation of the provisions of this act," though Court of General Sessions or the County, on being notified thereof, shall cause the party offending to appear before it, and shall revoke his license. (Ed., p. 945, §§ 26, 27, 28.) Is it not of the spirit and essence of these provisions that a violation of any of the provisions of the statute shall be sufficient cause for revoking the license? And is not the license, by the terms of the legal import of the statute, granted and accepted subject to this express and expressed condition? By this act the power is not delegated to the Court of General Sessions to revoke it except upon the recovery of the judgment. It is not, however, the judgment, but the fact established by it, that is the cause of forfeiture. The Legislature, by this delegation of power, has not divested itself of the capacity inherent in its

SOVEREIGN LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

to inquire for itself into the fact of abuses and violations of the statute, and to revoke the licenses if it finds the fact of abuse to exist. The statute does not declare that the licenses shall continue in force during the designated period "unless revoked as hereinafter provided;" but the language is simply "unless revoked." Does Judge BRADY doubt the competency of the Legislature to inquire into the fact of abuse and violation of the law and to declare the revocation? Does he even suspect that the Legislature, by providing one mode of revocation, has divested itself of the capacity, inseparable from its sovereign power, to declare it by a statute? We have, then, in the statute itself, the clear enactment that the license is revocable, and that a violation of the provisions of the statute is sufficient cause for revocation. It has provided a mode for declaring a revocation whether the Legislature be in session or not. But the statute does not make that mode exclusive. The capacity and duty of the Legislature to act as in its judgment, the public welfare may demand, are unimpaired. And even if it be clear from the terms of the Excise act of 1866 that the Legislature intended to annul all licenses that might not have expired on the 1st of May, 1866, are not the Courts bound to presume that it satisfied itself of the fact of such abuse, and annulled them for that cause? Is that presumption should be indulged by the Courts, is it not a case where the common honesty required that any part of the money paid for a license should have been refunded on its revocation. The Legislature in its ascertainment of the facts for the basis of its action, does not have recourse to an action at law, or suit in equity, or the trial of a feigned issue. It seeks information in its own modes of proceeding; through official reports, through the action of the committees, or otherwise; and acts upon facts of which its members have knowledge. The last annual message of the Governor of this State, and the

DOCUMENTS

transmitted to the Legislature with it, contained the information that in New-York and Brooklyn there were in 1865 8,720 places where intoxicating drinks were sold, and that of this number but 754 claimed to have a license, and that during the year ending October 31, 1865, the number of arrests was:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For intoxication	11,482	4,936	16,418
For intoxication and disorderly conduct	4,866	2,445	7,311
Making in all	16,348	7,381	23,729

and that these arrests were over one-third of the whole number of arrests for all causes, made by the Metropolitan Police during that year. Can any Judge, knowing this much of what the Legislature knew, hesitate to act on the presumption that it had sufficient evidence of the

VIOLATION OF THE EXCISE LAW

by every person holding a license, to fortify it in acting on that fact as an established fact and annuling the license if it has in fact existed them,) and that the statute under which the licenses were granted and accepted, by its clear import, declared them to be revocable by the Legislature itself, for any violation of this statute? But is it not clear that the Court has no right, in respect to such a matter, to speculate as to the information and evidence of facts on which the Legislature acted? In a matter over which the discretion of the Legislature is supreme, he

COURTS MUST ACCEPT ITS ACTS

as conclusive in respect to the facts on which the legislative acts are based. Whether there had been such an abuse, by the persons holding unexpired licenses, of the law under which they were granted, as to make it essential to the public welfare and to public order that these licenses should be revoked, was a matter entirely within the discretion of the Legislature and one of which it was the sole and ultimate judge. Thus far, in the few remarks which I have been permitted to make to Judge BRADY, I have assumed that the Excise Law of 1866 revokes and annuls, and purports to revoke and annul, all licenses that had not expired on the 1st of May, 1866. I now wish to inquire whether this assumption is well founded. Does the new act annul or purport to annul them? Has not the Legislature been more lenient than the liquor-dealers could justly have asked it to be? The Excise Law of 1866 says nothing about any unexpired licenses, and does not revoke them by expressly referring to them and annulling them. This act does not profess to repeal, absolutely and wholly, any Excise Law. It only repeals, as to this Excise District, "all acts and parts of acts *inconsistent* with the provisions" of the act of 1866. The law of 1866 does not specify any time when the Excise Commissioners shall meet, nor during what part of the year it shall be their duty to grant applications. It would be strange if the law was designedly so enacted that they might lawfully omit to meet until the last month of the year, or should be compelled to meet whenever any petitioner might be disposed to make an application. The act of 1866 requires the Commissioners to meet, in Kings, Richmond and Queens Counties, on the third Tuesday in May in each year, and on such other days, not exceeding ten, as the Commissioners shall appoint, and in New-York not exceeding fifty. The licenses granted in 1865, under the Excise statute of 1857, expired in a year and ten days from the third Tuesday in May in the three counties first named, and in New-York in a year and fifty days. Is it not the intent and purport of the law of 1857 that all applications could and should be heard and disposed of within ten days after the third Tuesday of May in any one year, except in New-York, and there within fifty days? And if it be law, now, as the Supreme Court of this State decided in 1801. (PALMER *vs.* DOREY,) that "a tavern-keeper who has a legal and competent license is not liable for the penalty for retailing liquors after his license has expired and before the time of the next meeting of the Commissioners of Excise for the purpose of granting licenses," is it not a just inference that the Legislature expected and intended that persons out of New-York holding licenses should have until the 20th of May to procure new licenses, and those holding legal licenses residing in New-York until the 4th of July, up to which time they might be permitted to sell under their unexpired licenses on conforming to the new provisions in respect to closing their places after midnight and on Sunday? The present Board of Excise, being authorised to hear applications during the fifty days subsequent to the third Tuesday of May, 1866, could pass upon applications from Kings, Richmond and Queens Counties made after the tenth day subsequent to the third Tuesday of May, 1866, which the former Excise Boards of those counties, possibly, might not lawfully do. Under this construction, the

HOLDERS OF UNEXPIRED LICENSES

had until the expiration of their licenses to apply for new ones. Those who had been selling without license had no rights which the law they had deliberately and continuously violated could recognize or respect. Under this construction, is there any just ground for holding that the Excise Law of 1866 purports to annul the unexpired licenses granted in 1865? And is it not inconsistent with anything contained in the act of 1866 to hold that the provisions in the act of 1857, as to the time when the Commissioners shall be required to meet, and as to the time when persons holding unexpired licenses might apply for new licenses continued in force? If alleged to be inconsistent, wherein is the inconsistency found? The act of 1866 is silent as to the time the Commissioners shall meet, or during what period of time they should receive applications. The act of 1857 regulates this matter. Treating its provisions in these respects as being in force, then it is clear that the act of 1866 was designed to annul the unexpired licenses. As a matter of fact, this Board of Excise met on the third Tuesday of May, 1866, and continued to receive applications during the period of fifty days thereafter. What right of the liquor-dealers, whether licensed or unlicensed, has been violated by this Board? Assuming the action of the Board of Excise to be such as I have stated, has it done anything deserving judicial censure, or indicating a spirit of insubordination to judicial decisions? Judge BRADY very properly said that the Excise Board cannot act as a court of review upon the decision made by Judge CARDOZO in HOLT'S case. The Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in General Term, is the Court to review that decision. Will not Judge BRADY favor the convening of this court of review, and for that purpose? Have not the five thousand and odd persons who have paid for the licenses issued to them, over $1,100,000, some right which it is the duty of the Board to protect, to such extent as it may be able, by urging a prompt examination and deliberate determination of the questions involved, by the Court of Common Pleas, in banco. What greater respect or subordination to the decisions of Court can be shown by the Excise Board than its appeal to the Court, which, on a motion, declared the Excise Law of 1866 to be wholly void, to review that decision at General Term, and to affirm or reverse the judgment, as its view of the true construction of the law may require?

The Judge, on resuming his seat, was greeted with hearty applause, and not being competent to transact business in the absence of a member, the Board adjourned to next Friday afternoon.

BOGUS BANKING.

Arrest of Two Alleged Fraudulent Bankers and Brokers—Astounding Developments in New-Jersey Banking—Two Hundred Thousand Dollars Obtained on Worthless Checks.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, a most astounding series of frauds was brought to light through the arrest of the leading operators in the scheme. It appears that for some months past parties have been in the habit of entering stores and brokers' offices, and either purchasing quantities of goods or asking for loans of money, and offering by way of payment or security certain checks or drafts upon the "North River Bank of New-Jersey." When the merchant, banker or broker demurred to receiving said checks, he was requested in an off-hand way to send over to the banker's office at No. 64 Wall-street, and see if it was genuine. The messenger in such an event invariably returned with a prompt affirmative answer, and the purchaser or borrower received his goods or cash, and proceeded upon his way rejoicing. In due course of time, the person or firm who received these checks or drafts, paid them away or deposited them at their bank, but in a few days they were invariably returned, with the information that they could not be collected. How long, exactly, these nefarious transactions have continued is not known, nor yet the aggregate amounts of money secured; but it is thought that nearly $200,000 have been obtained in various ways by these cunning proceedings. The only way to account for the success of the operators is their cool manner of proceeding when the paper was questioned. The answer to a dubious victim always was: "Well, just send word over to the bank, and see if it is all right;" and when the draft was taken to the alleged President of the bank, C. W. CHADWICK, at No. 64 Wall-street, the reply was that it was "all right."

These proceedings, however, could not go on forever, and they suddenly ceased yesterday by the action of Mr. GEO. W. HOJER, of No. 274 Third-avenue. It appears that on the 28th of June last a man giving the name of SAMUEL JACKSON, went to Mr. HOJER and stated that he was in want of funds, and wished to get a check cashed for $32 65, on the North River Bank of New-Jersey. Some demur was made, but on JACKSON requesting that the document might be sent to the office of G. W. CHADWICK & Co., 64 No. Wall-street, the affair became quite simple, and a reassuring answer being sent back, the money was paid. Of course, Mr. HOJER never received a cent of it back. In this emergency he caused the arrest of both CHADWICK and JACKSON, on Thursday night, by Officer ROBINSON, of the Broadway Squad, and they were locked up all night at Police Headquarters, in Mulberry-street. On being arraigned before Justice DOWLING, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, the following affidavit was filed against the accused:

George W. Hojer, of No. 274 Third-avenue, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That on the 28th day of June, 1866, one SAMUEL JACKSON (now here) came to deponent's place, at the above number, and said he wanted some money, and that he had a check or draft on the North River Bank of Hoboken for the sum of thirty-two dollars and sixty-five cents, drawn by W. H. PERKINS, cashier of said bank; that he then and there represented that the said check was perfectly good and genuine, and the bank were doing a fair business, and that the said check or draft would be paid on presentation; and that he had received said check or draft from one C. W. CHADWICK, banker, at No. 64 Wall-street, New-York, who was the President of said bank. That deponent believing said representations to be true, and that said check or draft was good and genuine, thereupon paid to said JACKSON the said sum of $32 65 on said check or draft and took the same, and that said check or draft is hereto annexed and marked "A;" that deponent deposited said check or draft in the Bull's Head Bank for collection, and the same was returned to him as worthless, and would not be paid; that deponent then called upon said CHADWICK, at No. 64 Wall-street, and presented the said check or draft to him for payment; that said CHADWICK said it was perfect good, and that deponent should present it at the counter of said bank, at Hoboken, and it would be paid; that deponent went to said place, designated as the North River Bank at Hoboken, New-Jersey, and found only a small office there, with a small iron safe in it, scantily furnished, and a young man named ARCHIBALD THOMPSON in charge, who said that there were no funds there to pay said check or draft; and that there was no evidence to deponent that any place was to be found at the sign which was on the door, on which was painted "North River Bank;" and that said check or draft was not paid. Deponent charges and charges that said check is a false token, made and signed by said PERKINS, and indorsed by said JACKSON, and drawn on said CHADWICK for the purpose of obtaining and defrauding, and that by said false token and said false pretences deponent was cheated and defrauded as aforesaid, and that he has caused the arrest of said JACKSON and CHADWICK for cheating and defrauding him by said false token and pretences as aforesaid, and he prays they may be dealt with according to law. And deponent further says that said CHADWICK and said JACKSON were both concerned in issuing and uttering and passing on him the said false and fraudulent draft or order, which is a false token as aforesaid.

The following is the check, or draft cashed by the complainant, and marked "A." It was neatly gotten up, and printed in green ink:

$32 65 — STATE OF NEW-JERSEY. — NORTH RIVER BANK. — July 7, 1866.

VIGNETTE. Goddess of Liberty.

Pay to the order of ourselves thirty-two dollars sixty-five cents. To G. W. CHADWICK, Banker, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

Rev. Stamp.

No. 364. W. H. PERKINS, Cashier.

The prisoners heard this document read with the utmost nonchalance, frequently smiling at certain portions. When asked by Justice DOWLING what they had to say in answer to the charge therein contained, JACKSON replied that "it was incorrect," and CHADWICK said "it was false."

When searched, the officer found on the person of CHADWICK several checks on New-York Flowing Oil Company, dated at Rochester; a check on the State Bank of Elizabeth, N. J., for $1,050, several shares of the Mutual Coal Company, half-a-dozen shares of the Reese River Pearl, Gold and Silver Mining Company, three shares of the Tryon and Lockhaven Railroad Company of Pennsylvania, some shares of the Financial and Commercial Exchange of New-York, and a variety of checks on various banks for over $16,000. There was also the following card:

G. W. CHADWICK & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 64 Wall-street, New-York.

On the person of JACKSON was found a blank check, which read as follows:

$..... — HOBOKEN, N. J., ——1866.

Three men drilling rocks. — NORTH RIVER BANK. Pay to order of..... Dollars.

To H. J. MESSENGER, Banker, No. 139 Broadway, N. Y.
.....
Vice-Prest.

Besides a number of private letters from different merchants and others, recommending him to the favorable notice of the receiver.

The magistrate said he would hold the accused in custody and set down the examination of the case for 2 o'clock this afternoon. The counsel for the plaintiff, W. E. AYTOUN, Esq., desired that the hour be changed to 9 o'clock A. M., but the accused demurred, as it would not give them the necessary time to prepare a defence. The prisoners were accordingly marched down stairs to the cells. It is understood that CHADWICK and JACKSON have engaged, as counsel, Messrs. GLEASON & DAVIS, and J. C. SPENCER.

It is stated that a large number of additional complaints will be made against the accused to-day, previous to the examination, and lively times may be expected. Both CHADWICK and JACKSON are well-dressed men, and evidently of a sharp, shrewd turn of mind. They took the matter very quietly, but watched the initiatory proceedings with eager attention.

AID FOR ITALY.

Meeting of Italians—Great Enthusiasm.

A general meeting of the Italian Central Permanent Committee, to which all the "friends of justice and freedom" were invited, was held Thursday evening at Dodworth Hall, in Broadway. The object of the meeting was to give support and encouragement to Italy during the war now raging. At previous meetings of the Italians recently held, a large number of influential gentlemen were appointed a Permanent Committee to collect subscriptions for the purpose of assisting their brethren at home in their struggle for liberty, to equip recruits, and to do such other acts in their country's behalf as should seem to them proper. Of this Committee Signor ANTONIO MENUCCI, the old comrade of GARIBALDI, was appointed Chairman, and Signor ACHILLE MAGNI, from the Italian Consulate, Secretary. Great exertions are being made to raise funds for the equipment of volunteers, and to this end a series of operas will be given next week at Niblo's Garden, under the direction of Signor MUZIO. All the prominent Italian artists have volunteered their services as have also the required chorus singers and orchestra. The performances will be given on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, and a *matinée* on Saturday afternoon. The operas selected are "Ernani," "Trovatore," "Lucretia Borgia," and "La Favorita."

The meeting, which was largely attended, was called to order by Signor MENUCCI, who made a few remarks, in the course of which he said that Italy must rely upon herself to conquer her freedom. It is useless, he said, to look to NAPOLEAN or any one else for assistance; we must look to ourselves and to the strength of our own arms. He called upon the Italians of this country to aid with money and men the cause so dear to them all.

HENRY H. MORANDS, Esq., addressed the audience in English. He stated that he was an American by birth, and that he believed the sympathies of all Americans were with Italy in this struggle, and that they would respond to her call with large supplies of money This was not a fight for territory, he said, but for liberty and the rights of man. Italy must no longer be divided up into small sections, a portion here for Austria, another portion there for Prussia, and still another for France. Under the proud banner of the glorious GARIBALDI, Italians would rush to the field of battle, and Italy would be reclaimed for Italians. He brought in a few years the map of Europe would have to be reconstructed, and for one he hoped Austria would be left out of it. The illustrious names which Italy has inscribed upon the scroll of fame are of themselves sufficient to entitle her to be ranked among the foremost nations of the earth. STEPHENS, the Irish Head Centre, has promised us that Ireland shall rise and shake off her shackles; if so, we shall speedily see the crowned heads throughout Europe tottering to their fall. Italy will need to sacrifice many of her noble sons to accomplish the results we believe her capable of achieving; but what is a whole hetacomb of lives compared to that priceless boon, universal liberty!

Prof. PRATTI, formerly a captain of gendarmes, made a most eloquent speech in Italian, arousing his hearers to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. Hats were flung in air, handkerchiefs waved, and a general cheer sent up at some of his most telling points. He said: Italians must look with joy to the prospect of the liberation of Naples, Tuscany, &c., ruled with vigor, not knowing that such inhuman conduct was worthy only of the brains of idiots. Some one dreamed of a Kingdom in Central Italy, to be under the rule of a foreign Prince; shortsighted politicians wished that the annexation should be with Sardinia and the restoration of other petty dukedoms. Mistaken ideas and cowardly hopes were the instigators of such political schemes—schemes to which no true Italian gives his assent. Italy ought to be *one* and *free*. The bayonets of tyrants can never again reduce her to slavery. When a people with a population of 26,000,000 rises in defence of its rights, who will be able to conquer it? France would gladly hail the Italian unity, for the two nations are united by ties of blood and civilization. A united Italy would not disturb the European equilibrium, because

on the average, as that happier half of the world who know not how the other half live.

There was no spot untouched by the burning fingers of July, no soul unmelted.

At noon the thermometer at DELATOUR'S marked 91°; at 3 P. M. 93°.

DELATOUR'S is a cool place; a thorough draft plays up the passage constantly, and the irrepressible flow of iced soda water inside must cool the air around considerably. You may, therefore, add, with a fair chance of accuracy, from four to five degrees to those as stern as those of Scotland—England—Polan—Prussia—Hungary, and back to Berlin.]

6. Cavatina, La Viva Lebezia.....Verdi
7. Finale, L'Prophete.....Meyerbeer
8. Episode of a night in Paris—The Patrol .—Kourskin

PART III.

9. Quadrille, "The Bondoir,".....Cooke
10. Aria, The Vacant Chair.....Griffin
11. Collocation, The Shamrock Garland.....Dodworth
12. Gallop, Il Corcoels.....De Grau

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

MUTUAL VS. ACTIVE—EXCITING GAME AT HOBOKEN.

Fully four thousand people assembled at the Elysian Fields, on Thursday, to witness the game between these crack clubs. It was expected, from the reputation of both clubs, that it would be a fine display of batting and fielding, but the large crowd present were disappointed, as it was neither the one nor the other. But for the last innings, in which the Actives made a splendid rally for the lead, the game would have been very uninteresting and quite onesided. The first two innings were exceedingly well played—the Mutuals securing two runs, while the Actives only made one. In their third inning the Mutuals batted well for eight runs, and added five more to their score in the fourth, the Actives in the meantime making but two, (both of them home runs,) and drawing their second blank in the fourth inning. The Mutuals drew their first blank in the fifth inning; in the sixth and seventh they also failed to run; in the eighth they drew another blank, and in their ninth made three runs, thus making their total score 25. The Actives secured four in the fifth inning, HATFIELD making a clean home run off a well-hit ball to left field. In their next three innings they went out in one, two, three order, the Mutuals fielding exceedingly well to effect this result. The score now stood 25 to 7, with the Actives at the bat for the last time. With a determination to reduce this difference in the totals, they went to work with a will, and by some tall batting made nine runs, and reduced the score from over three to one to less than two to one, leaving the totals 23 to 16.

The game was very poorly played, wild throwing and failures to stop balls marking the play of the Actives, while the Mutuals did not do much better. The Actives had out a very weak nine, no less than three of their second nine—VANDERWERKEN, ROGERS and HIBBARD—taking part in the game. MORAN'S bad play at third contributed greatly to the defeat of the Actives, while ROGERS and VANDERWERKEN did poorly in the field. STOCKMAN, HATFIELD and EBBETTS were very effective in the in-field, the former making a very pretty double play in the first inning. Of the Mutuals, GOLDIE did not play as well as usual at first; WATERMAN also did poorly at third, while WARD, at second, although an improvement on MCMAHON, did not do as well as expected. MARTIN, ZELLER, JEWETT and DICK HUNT did the most of the work, the pitching of the former being found to be very effective. The umpire did his charged the duties of his position in a very impartial manner, and gave satisfaction to all parties. The score is as follows:

MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.	ACTIVE.	Outs.	Runs.
Goldie, 1st b.	4	2	Ebbette, 1st b.	1	5
Waterman, 3d b.	2	1	Vanderwerken, r. f.	4	2
Ward, s. s.	3	3	Stockman, c.	5	1
Martin, p.	5	1	Hatfield, 2d b.	3	1
Zeller, l. f.	3	3	Moran, 3d b.	3	1
Jewett, c. f.	3	1	Rogers, c. f.	4	1
Hoed, s. s.	3	2	Kelly, c.	4	1
Jewett, c.	4	1	Hibbard, r. f.	4	1
McMahon, r. f.	2	3	Walker, p.	3	3
Total	27	2	Total	27	16

INNINGS.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutual	1	1	5	8	0	1	4	0	3—23
Active	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3—16

Umpire—Mr. REACH, of the Athletic Club.
Scorers—Messrs. DONGAN and HALLOCK.
Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes.
Fly catches—Mutual, 10; Active, 5.

EUREKA OF NEWARK, VS. KEARNEY, OF RAHWAY.

The following is the score of the game played between these clubs at Rahway, N. J., on Tuesday:

KEARNEY.	Outs.	Runs.	EUREKA.	Outs.	Runs.
Tufts, s. s.	3	1	Calloway, l. f.	5	4
Lang, c.	3	1	Tyrrell, r. f.	3	5
Baldwin, l. f.	3	3	Brientnall, 3d b.	3	6
G. Brambull, p.	2	0	Pennington, 2d b.	2	6
McDonald, r. f.	5	0	Mills, 1st b.	2	6
Martin, c. f.	4	2	Osborn, c.	3	5
D. Brambull, 1st b.	2	1	Caitoute, p.	3	5
Clark, 2d b.	1	1	Bomeisler, s. s.	4	3
G. Brambull, 3d b.	4	1	Ford, c. f.	2	6
Total	27	11	Total	27	45

INNINGS.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Kearney	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0—6
Eureka	1	10	7	2	0	0	0	0	5—45

Umpire—Mr. G. LEWIS, of the Active Club of Newark.
Scorers—Messrs. HOLDEN and S. HANNA.
Time of game—Two hours and fifty-five minutes.
Fly-catches—Eureka, 1s; Kearney, 1s.

CONCORDS VS. CAPITOLINES.

A game was played between these clubs at Bedford, on Wednesday, July 11, resulting in a decided victory for the Concords, as the score will show:

CONCORDS.	Outs.	Runs.	CAPITOLINE.	Outs.	Runs.
Johnson, l. f.	3	7	C. Richardson, r. f.	3	2
Moody, s.	3	3	Booth, p.	3	3
Jackson, 1st b.	3	6	Kelly, c.	4	1
D. Lewis, r.	3	7	Johnson, s. s.	2	2
Munn, c. f.	4	2	Gould, l. f.	3	2
Smith, c.	3	8	Stewart,	4	1
Hanger, 3d b.	3	7	Reis, 2d b.	4	1
Woods, s. s.	3	8	A. Richardson, c. f.	3	2
Packer, 2d b.	3	7	Palmer, 1st b.	3	2
Total	27	63	Total	27	16

Umpire—Mr. WOMES, of the Irvingtons.
Scorer—Messrs. RIDGEWAY and LETER.

VISIT OF THE IRVINGTON CLUB, OF IRVINGTON, N. J.,

TO PHILADELPHIA.

On Tuesday next, this famous club, the conqueror of the champion Atlantics, will visit Philadelphia to play the first of a home-and-home series with the celebrated Athletic Club, of that city. The Irvington Club has acquired an enviable reputation for so young an organization, and the result of their encounter with the Athletics will be watched with great interest. The citizens of Irvington have done everything in their power to encourage the players in their efforts to excel, and the ladies also take great interest in their games, which they honor with their presence in large numbers. Whatever may be the result of the meeting of two such first-class clubs, the Irvingtons, we doubt not, will acquit themselves with credit.

MUTUAL VS. ATLANTIC.

The second nines of these clubs will play the return game of their match, laid over from last season, on Monday next, at Hoboken.

GOTHAM VS. UNION.

The Gothams and Unions play the first game of a match at Morrisania on Tuesday next.

METROPOLITAN BANK VS. METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

A game between the employes of these institutions will be played at Hoboken this afternoon; game called at 3:30 o'clock.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

ROBBED ON THE BATTERY.

At a late hour on Thursday night, PATRICK EAGAN, residing at No. 87 Washington-street, encountered ANNIE SMITH near the Battery, and remained in her company for some time. He subsequently discovered that he had been robbed of a $100 United States Treasury note, and accordingly caused ANNIE's arrest by Officer FITZPATRICK, of the First Precinct. When searched at the Station-house, the missing bill was found in her possession. On being arraigned before the Court yesterday, the prisoner stated in defence that EAGAN gave her the note instead of a $1 bill, and that she did not steal it. This statement, however, did not suffice, for ANNIE was held to answer the charge in default of $1,000 bail. She is a native of Ireland, resides in Rector-street, and is 27 years of age.

ASSAULT WITH A SHOVEL.

On Thursday, the 12th inst., a brutal and unprovoked assault was made upon ELIZABETH LANTRY, of No. 12 Jay-street, by MARTIN HULL, who struck the unfortunate woman with a shovel, and after knocking her down, brutally kicked her down a flight of stairs, causing such severe injuries that she was unable to leave her bed. HULL was arrested by Officer DELANCY, of the Fifth Precinct, and on his being brought into Court an affidavit was filed against him by HENRIETTA KERR, of No. 27 Thomas-street. The ruffian was locked up to await his trial.

A SPANIARD ROBBING HIS FRIENDS.

Detective BENNETT arrested FRANCIS ROCH, a young Spaniard 22 years of age, on a charge of grand larceny. From the evidence in the case it appears that the prisoner has been in the frequent habit of calling upon MIRIAM GAVULA, a Mexican gentleman, of No. 4 Leroy-place, and borrowing money. On Wednesday morning he called at No. 4 Leroy-place, and finding the room door unfastened, entered. He saw Mr. GAVALA was asleep, and going up to the bed took a gold watch and chain, valued at $450, from beneath the pillow, making good his escape. On the robbery being discovered, Detective BENNETT was called in, and he yesterday secured the thief and the watch and chain. When arraigned before the Court JUAN B. MARTINEZ, a guest at the Cellamore House, in Broadway, made an additional complaint against the prisoner, stating that he had often visited his room under the garb of friendship, and he charged him with having on the 20th of May, entered his apartments with false keys, stealing therefrom $450 in United States Treasury notes, $100 in gold, two gold watches and chains, valued at $350, eight Havana Lottery tickets, and other property. The accused confessed his guilt, and gave such information as will no doubt lead to the recovery of Mr. MARTINEZ's property. ROCH was committed for trial in default of bail.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

A SMALL CARPET BUSINESS.

Officer QUINN, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested PATRICK GILLHOOLEY on the charge of having stolen a number of Brussels carpet remnants, valued at $50, from WILLIAM SLOANE, of No. 591 Broadway. The complainant stated that the accused had been in his employ as a porter, and that the remnants having been missed from the store, he caused his arrest, when the missing property was found in his possession, and he voluntarily admitted having committed the theft. GILLHOOLEY was held for trial in default of $1,000 bail. He is 37 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

LAW REPORTS

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Liabilities of Cities for the Non-Repair of Their Streets—Notice and Proof of Notice to the Corporation of Such Non-Repair—The Rules Governing the Court in Its Instructions to the Jury—Verdict.

M. W. Gardner, City Treasurer, plaintiff in error vs. *Anna R. Babcock, by her next friend, defendant in error.*—This is an action founded upon a statute of Rhode Island, requiring cities and towns to keep their highways "safe and convenient" for travelers.

The action was brought against the City of Providence, to recover damages sustained by the defendant in error, by reason of the unsafe condition of the sidewalk in one of the public highways of the city. The sidewalk complained of is in one of the principal streets in the centre of the city, and is much used by foot passengers, and within fifty or sixty feet of the great bridge over the Providence River, by which the population on either side pass. The plaintiff's injuries were occasioned by falling through a hole or opening extending into the side walk, some fifteen and a half inches from the wall of a public warehouse or store, and which was about four feet long. A cover was arranged over this hole, which was raised or shut down by means of hinges near the side of the building, which, when raised, left an opening to the cellar of twelve to sixteen inches in width, in a sidewalk six feet wide. There were no steps down, but a clear space or fall of seven feet or more to the bottom of the pit. This cellar entrance had been constructed and used by the occupants of the store, for more than forty years, for the purpose of taking in and putting out merchandise in the course of their business, and at the time of the accident, had been open for such use but six or eight minutes. The cellar-way had been made for such use prior to the time when the highway was laid out over the land adjoining the building. A complaint had ever been made to the occupants of the store, or to the town or city authorities, of this mode of use, although the street is one of the great avenues for pedestrians, and the offices of Mayor of the City and other authorities are on this street, directly opposite the place of the accident.

In the trial (in the District for Rhode Island) the plaintiff in error requested the Court to instruct the Jury that the owners of the land adjoining the highway, and upon which the store was erected, had a right to use the land under what was originally the sidewalk of a private way, and subsequently of a public highway, for the purposes of a cellar, provided they covered such cellar or cellar-entrance with substantial coverings, so as not to render the sidewalk unfit for pedestrians; and that they also had the right to raise the coverings of the cellar-way in such sidewalk for the purposes of actual business, and to keep them open while so engaged in such use; that it was not negligence on the part of the City to allow such an opening, so protected and used, to be continued by the owners. The Court refused so to charge, and under the instructions given the Jury found for the defendant in error, (plaintiff below.) The case was thereupon appealed, and now comes to this Court, counsel for the plaintiff in error contending that the Court erred in refusing to instruct the jury as requested, and that by the decisions of the Courts in Massachusetts, under a like statute, such was the law. The Court should have charged the Jury that the city was without notice of the fact that the cellar had been opened and kept open for such a space of time. There was no fault in the highway when the cellar-way was covered, and it was covered all of the night and the greater part of the day. When open and in actual use, both the public and the landowners enjoyed their rights without a conflict, and the aperture would not become a defect in the highway. If wrongfully opened by a stranger, or carelessly by the proprietors, it was a question for a Jury whether the City had such notice as would make it liable for the negligence.

It is submitted that towns and cities are not liable for negligence in the repair of their highways in consequence of the lawful use, by proper means, by the proprietors of adjoining lands, of their rights in the soil.

The defendant in error argues that under the statute, towns and cities in Rhode Island are bound to keep their highways in safe and convenient repair for travelers, at all seasons of the year; in fact, such is the express language of the statute. The statute also provides that "such town shall also be liable for any injury so suffered by any person in consequence of their non-repairs." Persons, whether travelers on the main highway or pedestrians on the sidewalks, have a right to assume that the way before them is free from obstruction and in good repair, and to govern themselves accordingly. Pedestrians have the right to converse with each other on the sidewalks, and to look about and observe persons and things. They are not bound to keep their eyes directed to the place next before them to see that the way is clear. They know it is the duty of the City to keep the sidewalk safe and convenient, and they have the right to presume the City has performed its duty. While towns and cities do not guarantee that accidents and injuries shall not occur, yet, having notice, they are liable for all injuries which any person exercising ordinary care sustains by reason of any highway not being safe and convenient. "Ordinary care" is not such care as prudent persons generally exercise, but "such care as persons of common prudence generally exercise." (Farran vs. Green, 32 Me., 574.) The instructions of the Court below to the jury were correct, and as favorable to the plaintiff in error as the facts and law would warrant.

By the Court—Mr. Justice DAVIS delivering the odinion: This suit was brought by the defendant in error to recover damages for an injury which she received by falling into an opening in the sidewalk of a street in Providence, which opening adjoined a brick store, and was used for a cellar entrance. The action was founded on a statute of Rhode Island, requiring cities and towns to keep their roads and streets safe and convenient for travelers. It was argued by the plaintiff in error that the defect in the street was so recent that the city could not be deemed to have constructive notice; and as no actual notice was proved, no liability could attach. But as this question is not presented by the record, we are not called upon to discuss it, and to declare under what circumstances the city could be exonerated from liability for damages, by reason of detective sidewalks. The bill of exceptions does not purport to contain all the evidence on the trial, nor even the substance, for it says, other testimony was given, "that much other testimony was also introduced on the one side and the other, which is not reported."

Such being the case, the correctness of the finding of the Jury is not involved, and every presumption is in favor of the verdict, and that it was supported by the evidence on which it was rendered, which tended to establish the liability of the city, and the Court properly charged the Jury that the plaintiff, to maintain her action, must prove that the city had notice of the defect in the street. If the evidence were not enough, the corrective was in the hands of the Court on a motion for a new trial. It was concluded in the argument that the Court ruled properly in the instructions which were given to the Jury, but it was insisted that there was error in refusing to instruct, as requested by the defendant. The Court was asked substantially to charge the Jury that the city was not responsible, because there was evidence which tended to prove the existence of certain facts. This the Court had no right to do. The Court could not tell the Jury that any legal results followed from evidence, which only proved the issue to be tried. This controversy necessarily turned on the finding of the Jury upon the evidence, and an instruction which sought to withdraw from the Jury the right to determine matters of fact, was correctly refused.

There is no error in the record, and the judgment of the Court below is affirmed.

T. A. Jenckes for plaintiff in error; Wm. H. Potter for defendant in error.

The Colonization Regulations of 1828 Constitute the "Laws and Usages" by which the Validity of a Mexican Title is to be Determined—Documentary Evidence from Private Hands will not Suffice—Courts will not Depart from the fixed Rules to Relieve cases of Hardship.

Maria Teodosa Perolta, appellant, vs. *The United States.*—This case comes before the Court on appeal from a decree of the District Court, for the Northern District of California in favor of the Government.

The claim (for certain lands in California) was originally filed by Perolta, as alleged by her before now prosecuting it. It is alleged that she first petitioned the alcalde to obtain a statement that the land in question was vacant, which statement was sent to the Prefect with a petition for the grant. In December, 1845, the first Judge of San Rafael, to whom the statement came, through the Prefect, recommended the application to the Governor, Pico, who, as claimed, in February, 1861, ordered thus: "Let a title be made out to secure the property to the interested party." These papers were filed with the petition, but there was nothing to show that they had ever been in the archives, where, as claimed by the Government, if genuine, they should have been.

The Government showed in the proceedings below that Perolta had been dead all the time the claim was being urged in her name, and it was claimed that the petition was a mere nullity, in that the act of 1851, under which the claim is made, requires that it should be made for persons in this world, and within two years from the date of the passage of the act.

On the trial the claimants put one Pacheco on the stand, who testified that he had been an alcalde there, and that he gave Perolta possession of the land, and knew the signature of the Governor to be genuine—it having been put in question by the Government.

The Court below, however, came to the conclusion that the signature to the grant was a forgery, from all the evidence in the case, and from a comparison of signatures of the Governor. Judgment was, therefore, for the Government.

The appeal is based upon the allegation that the judgment was against the evidence; that the Court assumed that the signature to the grant was a forgery from a mere comparison of signatures, when it was proven *to be genuine;* that *assumed* facts outweighed proven facts in the mind of theseCourt, and that for such reasons the judgment should be reversed. The Government submits that no such grant was ever made: that the only papers offered in evidence in support of it came from private hands, and were never in the archives; that the alleged order of February 18, 1846, signed by Pico, was falsely and fraudulently made after the conquest, and antedated; that the evidence of possession is inconclusive and immaterial, in default of any permission from the Government. It was a trespass on the domain, and raises no questions against the Government.

It is also urged that neither the Land Commissioners, the District Court, nor this Court, had or have jurisdiction. No claim was prevented in time; and whatever may have been the rights which Perolta left to her heirs, they failed to assert them under the act of March 3, 1851, and were therefore too late. The lands must therefore be deemed and considered a part of the public domain of the United States. The Commissioners had no authority, after this fatal delay, to permit the claim to be presented, under any guise. There is no claimant. Without a claimant there can be no claim—no jurisdiction. There is no remedy in the Commission nor in the Courts. Congress alone can give jurisdiction over or validity to the claim.

By the Court—Mr. Justice DAVIS delivering the opinion:

This claim cannot be sustained, according to the rules of evidence which this Court has established, to determine the validity of Mexican titles in California. We are not able to relax the severity of those rules in this case, because it is alleged to be meritorious. Courts administer justice by fixed rules, which experience and wisdom have demonstrated are necessary in the investigation of truth. There will sometimes, in applying those rules to the various affairs of life, be cases of individual hardship, but this does not prove that the rules are unwise, or not the best that can be adopted for the purposes of judicial investigation. The right of property, as every other valuable right, depends in a great measure for its security on the stability of judicial decisions.

The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo imposed the obligation on this Government to protect titles to land in California acquired under Mexican rule. The country was new and rich in mineral wealth, and attracted settlers, whose industry and enterprise produced an astonishing state of prosperity. The enhanced value given to the whole surface of the country by the discovery of gold, made it necessary to ascertain and settle all private land claims, so that the real estate belonging to individuals could be separated from the public domain. Yielding to this necessity, and in obedience to the obligations of the treaty, Congress passed the act on the 3d of March, 1851, to accomplish this purpose. The laws and usuages of the Mexican Government, as administered in California, before the conquest of the country, and the principles of equity, were prescribed as rules which should govern the Courts in adjudicating the cases. Since that time, very many claims were tested by these rules, and found to be valid, and were confirmed; others were imperfect, and could not be recognized. Then commenced a struggle, which has never been abandoned to induce the courts to fritter away the act of Congress, and establish parol proof for records of title. The whole history of the cases in this form from California sflow the extent of the struggle and that the fraud of forms to the disposition of its lands, and required many things to be done before the proceedings could ripen into a grant. But the important fact to be noticed is, that a record was required to be kept of whatever was done. This record was a guard against fraud and imposition, and enabled the Government to ascertain with accuracy what portions of the public lands had been alienated. The record was the grant, and without it the title was not divested. The act required the grant to be recorded in such a manner as to the party interested, which was evidence of title, and enabled him to get possession, but this titulo did not divest the title, unless record was made in conformity with the law.

Written documentary evidence, no matter how formal and complete, or how well supported by the testimony of witnesses, will not suffice if it is obtained from private hands, and these is nothing in the public records of the country to show that such evidence ever existed. But it may be said that the archives of the country may be lost or destroyed, and, if so, that the party in interest should not suffer. If this is true; and if the claimant can show to the satisfaction of the Court that the grant was made in conformity to law and recorded, and that the record of it has been lost or destroyed, he will then be permitted to introduce secondary evidence of it. But the absence of record evidence is necessarily fatal, unless that absence can be accounted for. Testing the case by these principles, the decree of dismissal must be confirmed. There is neither a grant nor archive evidence. If there had been a grant according to law, the expediente would have remained in the archives; but there is no trace of it there, and it is produced from private hands, which tends strongly to show that the Governor never saw it.

If the grant had been made and recorded in the proper office, possession would have been given to the grantee of the lands which were conveyed. This was not done, and no reason is assigned for the omission. There are circumstances in proof which are calculated to cast suspicion on this claim, but we forbear to notice them. It is said that an equity arises on account of possession. But the bare possession is too limited to raise any substantial equity, because the claimant only occupied the place about a year before the conquest of the country.

The decree of the District Court is affirmed.

J. S. Black for claimants; Jos. Speed, Attorney-General, and John A. Wills for the Government.

Condemnation of the Meteor—Decree of Judge Betts.

BEFORE JUDGE BETTS.

The following decree has been entered in the United States District Court condemning the *Meteor,* for attempted violation of the United States neutrality laws:

The United States of America vs. *The Steamer Meteor, &c.*—This case having been heard on the pleadings and proofs, and argued and submitted on briefs and points by the advocates for the respective parties, and due deliberation having been had in the premises, and notwithstanding the objection and protest of the parties, defendere and claimants, by their counsel in open Court, on the opening of the hearing of the above cause in court, that this Court did not possess, in the capacity of a Court of Admiralty, any authority in law to take cognizance of the subject matter of the cause of action charged in the libel of information filed on the part of the United States in the above entitled cause: and in the further progress of the trial in Court it was also objected on the part of the defence, that the defence possessed the right by law to negotiate a voluntary sale and transfer of the said steamship to the bona fide purchaser for value, and transfer her to such purchaser as an article of merchandise, notwithstanding the provisions of the act of Congress counted upon in the said libel of information; and the case as aforesaid having been heard on the pleadings and proofs, oral and documentary, diplomatic, executive, &c., subject to all legal exceptions, and argued and submitted by the advocates for the respective parties; and due deliberation being had in the premises, and the Court being satisfied, upon the consideration of the pleadings and proofs aforesaid, that the accussations and charges set forth in the said libel of information as against the pleadings and proofs opposed thereto are satisfactorily established and proved true to the Court. Within the purport and meaning of the provisions of the act of Congress in the said libel of information stated and claimed by the libelants to have been violated by the said steamship.

Whereforeit is now ordered, adjudged, and decreed by the Court that the said steamer *Meteor,* her tackle, &c., materials and cargo be condemned and forfeited to the United States according to the provisions of the statute aforesaid.

And it is further ordered and decreed that unless an appeal be taken to this decree within the time limited and prescribed by the rules and practice of this Court, that the Clerk of this Court issue a writ of *venditioni exponas,* directed to the Marshal of this District, for the sale of said steamer *Meteor,* her tackle, apparel and furniture, arms, ammunition and equipments and cargo, and that on the return thereof by the Marshal, the Clerk distribute the proceeds according to law, unless in the meantime the same shall be admitted to bail by order of this Court.

SAML. R. BETTS.

The Judge announces that as soon as his health permits he will render a full opinion in the case.

Mr. Ethan Allen, Assistant District-Attorney, opposed a motion, made by Messrs. Evarts and Choate, on the part of the claimants, to bond the vessel; but the Judge decided the vessel might be bonded, and made an order accordingly.

He said that the vessel being condemned by the claimants having given notice that they intended to appeal, and being at liberty to obtain possession of their property under a writ of *venditioni exponas,* that it was the same thing to give them possession of the property under the bond. Order accordingly.

A Novel Motion in a Divorce Suit—When is a Husband Estopped from Repudiating his Wife?

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 13.

Before Justice Monell.

Angelina Amory vs. *James Amory.*—This case came up on a motion made yesterday by the counsel for the plaintiff, to open a judgment of divorce, which was entered against the plaintiff in an action of divorce some time in the latter part of the year 1866. The facts of the case are substantially as follows: In the fore part of 1860 the plaintiff, Angelina Amory, commenced a suit against her alleged husband, James Amory, to obtain a decree of divorce on the ground of adultery. The complaint set forth that the parties were lawfully married on the 12th March, 1846; that defendant had been guilty of various acts of adultery; and then concluded by demanding a judgment of divorce in the usual form. The defendant, in his answer, not only denied having committed the alleged acts of adultery, but said the plaintiff was not his wife, and never had been; that they were not married on the 12th day of March, or at any other time, for the reason that on the day named, and subsequent thereto, the plaintiff, Angelina, was the lawful wife of one Wm. A. Williams. The cause having been put at issue, the Court, on motion, referred it to H. W. Robinson, Esq., to take proofs and report the facts. He reported that no adultery had been committed, inasmuch as it appeared that on and prior to the aforesaid 12th of March, 1846, the plaintiff was not a single woman, but was the wife of Wm. A. Williams, who was then living. On this report judgment was entered against the plaintiff and in favor of defendant, in October, 1860.

After nearly six years from the entry of the judgment, the plaintiff comes into Court and asks to have the judgment opened and a new trial ordered; and the grounds for this request are that the trial of such issues before a referee is void—they should have been ordered to be tried before a Court and Jury; also, that the trial and its result as to whether the plaintiff was at the time the lawful wife of the defendant, had been previously determined by the Supreme Court in a partition suit in which two of the defendants were James Amory and Angelina, his wife, and which last-named suit was determined in 1851. That, as a result of the latter suit, at least seventy deeds of real estate were made and executed, in which the names of the grantors are James Amory and Angelina, his wife. From these facts and circumstances it is claimed that the defendant is, and was, at the time the divorce suit was tried before the referee, estopped from setting up that Angelina is not, and never was, his wife. He, defendant, had, said plaintiff's counsel, admitted it and declared it to the world in seventy deeds, executed under his own hand and seal, and the Supreme Court of the State of New-York had declared them to be man and wife. It was too late now for him to repudiate her even if they were not legally married.

At the conclusion of the argument the Court took the papers. Decision reserved.

For plaintiff S. Sanxay, Esq.; for defendant Messrs. Wm. Fullerton and A. James Moore.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 13, 1866.

$30,000 U. S. 6s, '67	129	200 West. U. Tel	52¾
22,000 U. S. 6s, '81...O.	103⅜	25 West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	107
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81...R.	108⅛	200 Maritpoza Pr	23
4,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '62	105⅜	300 N. Y. Cen	93½
30,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '62	107	700 Erie R	74⅝
500 do Small	106⅜	900 do	74⅝
50,000 do	106⅜	100 do	74⅝
5,000 do Indorsed	104⅜	50 do	74⅝
10,000 do 2d call	107	100 do s10	74
45,000 do 2d call	106⅞	100 do s10	73½
150,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '65	105⅛	500 do 2d call	74⅛
'65	105⅛	500 do	74⅛
12,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s R. '65	105⅜	50 Ill. Central R	122¾
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Small	98½	100 do	122¾
10,000 T. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser	103⅞	100 Erie Railroad Pr	77
1,000 do	103⅝	42 N. Y. & N. H	111
50,000 do 2d Ser	103⅝	49 do	112
750 do Small	103⅝	1000 Reading R	107¾
600 do 3d S. Small	103½	200 Mich. S. & N. I	81½
10,000 Tenn. 6s, '90..C	71½	2-9 Cleve. & Pitts	84⅝
58,000 N. Car. 6s	55½	200 do b15	84⅝
4,000 Missouri 6s '67	100	200 Chic. & N. W	63⅝
10,000 N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan	104½	11 do	34
50,000 U. S. 6 M. Cer	99⅛	20 Cleve., Col. & Cin. R	117
5,000 Mich. S. 2d M	92	311 Chic. & N. W. Pr	63
500 Mich. C. 8s, New Loan	110	200 do	63¾
4,000 P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	90	400 do	63¾
4,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	90	300 do	63¾
3,000 Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	92	300 do b30	63¾
1,000 M. & L. G. Bs	90	200 do b5	63¾
50 Bk. of Commerce	110	200 Cleve. & Tol	103½
10 Ocean Bank	96⅛	200 Chi. & R. I	98¾
5 Bank of Republic	112	50 New-Jersey C.	118
20 Com. N. Bank	110	300 P., Ft. W. & C	95½
100 Fourth N. Bk	108	100 do	96¾
20 Ninth Nat. Bank	110	70 do	96¾
100 At. Mail S. Co	111	85 Mil. & St. P. R	64
200 do	111½	200 do	64½
100 do b15	112	100 do	65
300 Cum. Coal Pr	46	120 McG. West. R	20
		100 Tol., Wab. & W	37⅝

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$8,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s R. '62	105	2500 Reading R	108¼
6,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '65	105⅞	300 M. S. & N. I	81¾
5,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s	103⅞	200 Clev. & Pitts	84⅝
10,000 Tenn. 6s, '90..C	71	200 Chic. & N. W	63⅝
20,000 Ohio & M. Cer	97⅜	600 Chi. & N. W. P	63⅝
20,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '73	100	100 Chi. & R. I	98¾
500 Erie R	74⅛	300 P., F. W. & C	95½

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$8,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Coup	109¼	500 Erie R	74⅛
6,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '62	106	200 do s60	70
20,000 do	106¾	100 do	74⅛
1,500 U. S. 5-20s C. '65	105⅛	100 do 2d call	74⅛
4,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s C	98	200 Reading R	108¾
4,000 Missouri 6s	79⅝	500 do	108¾
3,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	70	100 Mich. S. & N. I	81¾
2,000 N. Car. 6s, New Bs	63½	50 Ill. Cen. R	122½
2,000 O. & M. C	97½	2-9 Clev. & Pitts	84⅝
10,000 do 2d	97½	100 Chic. & N. W	63⅝
10 West. Tel	52¾	100 Chic. & R. I	98¾
100 do 2d call	52⅝	100 P., F. W. & C	95½
10 N. Y. Central	99		
200 Hudson R	114⅝		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200 New-York Cen	93⅞	400 Clev. & Pitts	84⅝
500 Erie R	74⅛	200 do b3	84⅝
300 do s	74⅛	200 Chic. & R. Is	98¾
400 do s3	74⅛	100 do b10	98¾
200 do b15	74⅛	500 do	98¾
500 do	74⅛	100 do b30	98¾
300 do b3	74⅛	200 do s3	98¾
500 do s3	74⅛	100 do b3	98¾
500 do b3	74⅛	800 Chic. & N. W	34⅜
800 M. So. & N. I	81¾	200 do b15	34⅜
100 do b10	81¾	200 do s10	34⅜
100 do	81¾	100 do b10	34⅜
300 Chic. & N. W. P	63⅝	500 do	34⅜
500 do b3	63⅝	600 do s3	34⅜
200 do s3	63⅝	1500 do	34⅜
400 do	63⅝	200 do s10	34⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

1100 Erie R	74⅜	300 Mich. S. & N. I	81¾
400 do b3	74⅜	100 do b10	81¾
300 do b10	74⅜	200 do s3	81¾
400 do	74⅜	200 Cleve. & Pitts	84⅝
300 do b3	74⅜	200 do b10	84⅝
500 Reading R s-d	108⅝	100 do	84⅝
300 do b10	108⅝	200 Chic. & R. I	98¾
200 do b10	108⅝	100 do b10	98¾
200 do	108⅝	100 do b3	98¾
200 do b30	108⅝	700 Chi. & N. W	34⅜
400 do s3	108⅝	100 do b30	34⅜
200 Catawissa R	39¼	200 Chi. & N. W. P	63⅝
100 do b3	39¼	200 do	63⅝
200 Ill. Cen. R	122½	100 do b3	63⅝
100 Cleve. & Tol	110	200 Mar. & C. 1st P	44¾
300 do s3	110	200 do	44¾
500 P., Ft. W. & C s-d	95½	200 do b30	44¾
500 do s5	95½		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Quicksilver	53	800 Chic. & R. I	98¾
500 Erie Railroad	74⅛	200 Chic. & N. W	34⅜
300 do b3	74⅛	500 do b3	34⅜
500 Re

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE TWO FACED FRENCHMAN and THE CONSCRIPT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IRELAND AS IT WAS and BORN TO GOOD LUCK Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE OCTOROONS. Mrs. Emily Jordan, Miss Kate Norton, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Bland; Messrs. Frank Lawlor, Geo. H. Clarke, and others.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE. BURLESQUES, FARCES, SONGS AND DANCES.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, THE BUSLAY FAMILY. Cast by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7½. G. L. FOX'S COMBINATION PANTOMIME COMPANY, the gorgeous Pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Carolina Twins, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic performances.

LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE.
59th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, Balloon Ascensions. Promenade Concert at 2 P. M.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. GUTHRIE reported from the Finance Committee a bill to indemnify the States for war expenses. Mr. WILSON offered a resolution calling upon the President for information in his possession as to the murder of twenty-three Union soldiers at Kinston, N. C., by the Rebel Gens. FOLK and PICKETT, in June, 1864. A joint resolution, giving the right of way through the military reservations to the Union Pacific Railroad, was passed. Mr. WILLIAMS entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate defeated the bill to re-annex Alexandria to the District of Columbia. The Niagara Ship Canal Bill came up at 1 o'clock, the motion being that of Mr. MORGAN yesterday to postpone the bill until December next. A discussion took place, in which Messrs. TRUMBULL, HARRIS, HENDRICKS, and others, participated. The bill was postponed until December, yeas 13, nays 11. Mr. WILSEY introduced a bill providing for the restoration of the Southern States to right of representation, which was ordered to be printed. A resolution was passed exempting the sufferers by the Portland fire from paying the Internal Revenue taxes due prior to July 5.

In the House, Mr. MERCUR, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back the House bill to incorporate the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home, which was read the third time and passed. Mr. WOODBRIDGE introduced a bill for the relief of the St. Albans Bank, of St. Albans, Vt. It authorizes the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to suspend the collection of duties or taxes accrued or accruing from Oct. 18, 1864, to July 1, 1866. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for 1867. On motion of Mr. O'NEILL, from the same Committee, a paragraph was inserted appropriating $10,000 for additional stationhouses and life-boats along the coast of New-Jersey, between Sandy Hook and Egg Harbor, and $5,000 for repairing and lighting the lighthouse at Tucker's Beach, on the coast of New-Jersey. Mr. MORRILL reported a new Tariff Bill, a modification of the one which has been before Congress. The Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill coming before the House, an amendment was agreed to repealing the section allowing the payment of bounties to the loyal masters of enlisted slaves, yeas 82, nays 38. The bill was then passed. The Pennsylvania contested election case was next considered and decided in favor of Mr. DAWSON, the sitting member.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. WADE, from the Committee on Territories, has reported a bill to regulate the affairs of Utah. Among its provisions are these: That there shall be no military officer above the grade of Major General, and that all military officers must be appointed by the Governor; that any officer authorized to solemnize marriage may be punished by a fine of ten to five hundred dollars for wilfully marrying parties either of whom is disqualified to enter into the marriage contract; that some thirty or forty named Territorial laws, and all others which interfere with the disposal of public lands of the United States, are annulled; that the registry of marriages, births and deaths shall be kept open for the inspection of all persons, and that returns of the property of the Mormon Church shall be duly made in various particulars named.

The Freedmen's Bureau Commissioner for North Carolina reports that he is investigating several cases of aggravated outrage committed near Wilmington. Of the 360,000 blacks in the State, 3,294 are receiving rations. A decrease of 4,787 rations is reported since the month of May. One hundred and nineteen freedmen's schools are now in operation in North Carolina, with 135 teachers. The attendance averages 9,064 pupils, 17 schools having suspended for the Summer months.

At the public celebration of the Fourth in New-Orleans, Mayor MONROE, in introducing the reader of the Declaration of Independence, took occasion to say that "he differed from one expression of opinion in that document, to the effect that all men were created equal. The nigger could not be considered the equal of the white man; and as the writer of the declaration, Mr. JEFFERSON, was a slaveholder, it stood to reason that he never could have meant to include the nigger in that assertion."

A movement is started to extend the Iron Mountain Railroad of Missouri to Memphis, Tenn. The proposed route will give almost an air line from St. Louis to New-Orleans—shorten the distance between those points to 671 miles, and place them within twenty-seven hours of each other. The Memphis people promise to build the projected road to the Missouri border, if St. Louis will extend the Iron Mountain Road to the Arkansas line.

President HOPKINS, of Williams College, will preach the baccalaureate sermon previous to commencement on Sabbath afternoon, July 29. On Monday evening, July 30, E. P. WHIPPLE, of Boston, delivers an address before the Adelphic Union Society. On Tuesday, the 31st, the Alumni will meet at Alumni Hall. The commencement exercises, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, are to be held in Goodrich Hall.

EDWARD TEACHOUT, operator at Tantallon, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, was attacked in his office, on the 10th instant, by a catamount, which he succeeded in killing after being seriously scratched and bitten. A passenger train coming just as he had succeeded in dispatching the animal, he was taken to Cowan, where his wounds were attended to.

The House of the Tennessee Legislature has ordered the Speaker to issue warrants for arresting and bringing before the bar of the House nine refractory members. It is expected the House will adopt the theory that two-thirds of the members elect, not counting vacancies, are a constitutional quorum, and will proceed to ratify the Constitutional Amendment.

The days of the great elm on Boston Common are numbered. The trunk of the tree is hollow, and rot has extended to its branches. The largest branch there was left that inclined toward the west has fallen, carrying with it two sections of the iron fence that surrounded the tree. The old veteran must soon fall.

It is said that the magnitude of the late conflagration at Portland served to check the progress of the fire along the northern side of the city. The great volume of heated air rising caused the cold air to rush in with so much force, to fill the immense vacuum, that it had the effect of a contrary wind, and blew the fire back.

Gen. WEBSTER, formerly of the regular army, and for a long time Chief of Staff to Gen. SHERMAN, is in Washington to procure colored laborers for a railroad and a large iron manufacturing and mining establishment in central Alabama, with which he is connected. He has already succeeded in securing one hundred and forty hands.

The Committee appointed at the Yale Commencement last year, to report some memorial to commemorate the death of the sons of Yale who fell in the rebellion are in favor of establishing a memorial chapel, which will probably be located on the corner of Elm and College streets, in front of Divinity College.

The Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, reaching west from Davenport, Iowa, was sold on Monday to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company for $2,100,000. The road will be pushed rapidly forward under its new owners.

Gen. FRANCIS FESSENDEN, son of Senator FESSENDEN, of Maine, succeeds Gen. STANNARD as assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Maryland.

Major-Gen. SHERMAN arrived at Boston yesterday, and was enthusiastically received by the citizens, as well as formally received by the city authorities.

A colored girl in Georgia has brought a suit for breach of promise of marriage against a negro man. It is the first case of the kind known in Georgia.

An enterprising Californian has started for the East with a drove of horses, the native breed—some five hundred—intending to drive them into Missouri to supply the demand.

AKERS, the sculptor, loses heavily by the Portland fire. His studio in the City Hall, with all its contents, was entirely destroyed.

LOCAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, yesterday, a letter was received from the Collector of the Port, denying the right of the Board's officers to designate warehouses for the storing of goods from ships which have been released from quarantine. Dr. CRANE made a startling revelation concerning the sanitary situation of the Fourth, Twelfth, Sixteenth, and Twentieth Wards of Brooklyn, and the Sanitary Superintendent was directed immediately to employ a sufficient force of men and carts to remove the accumulation of garbage and other filth from those Wards. Dr. SWINBURNE said that the *Peruvian*, with two hundred passengers on board, is to be sent up to the City to-day. Two hundred Scandinavians, now on board the *Portsmouth*, are to come up on Monday.

G. W. CHADWICK and SAMUEL JACKSON were arraigned before Justice DODGE yesterday, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of fraud in obtaining money by means of false tokens. It appears that a number of checks or drafts on the North River Bank have been floating about, but, on being presented, payment was invariably refused. An examination will be held to-day, at 2 o'clock.

The fund of the Citizens' General Committee for the relief of the Portland sufferers, now amounts to $53,138 75. The total amount reported so far from all sources in New-York and Brooklyn is $88,595 64.

No quorum being present at the meeting of the Board of Excise, yesterday, Judge BOSWORTH occupied the time with a speech, showing several of our Judges to have assumed untenable positions with respect to the Excise Law.

The bulletins of the Board of Health recorded no new case of cholera in this City, yesterday, and but one, and that not likely to prove fatal, in Brooklyn. There was no cholera in the Lower Bay.

The majority and minority reports of the Memphis riots are nearly completed, and will soon be presented to the public.

Gold continued firm yesterday, on the stiffness of the Foreign Exchanges, and the probability of a two millions' shipment by the steamers to-day. Government Stocks were firm in price and active; the Railways generally firm; Reading and the other Coal Transportation Companies on the advance; Money easy.

The General Markets were rather inactive yesterday, owing, in part, to the fierce heat. Prices closed, in most instances, in favor of purchasers. Freights were somewhat brisker.

Mr. Raymond and his Censors.

The latest exemplification of the similarity of purpose and tactics of the Radical and the Copperhead press may be seen in their joint misrepresentation of the course pursued by Mr. RAYMOND in the Republican caucus at Washington. The *Tribune* and the *World*—that noble pair of journalistic brothers—concurred in attributing to Mr. RAYMOND certain remarks respecting the Philadelphia Convention; and both described him as voting for a resolution which was adopted by the meeting. Yesterday the *World* returned to the charge, in an article displaying more than its usual mendacity and discourtesy; the pith of the whole being concentrated in these sentences:

"Whatever may have been the precise language Mr. RAYMOND used, there can be no doubt that he expressed regret for the support he has given to the Philadelphia Convention, and abjured it for the future. We should be slow to believe this, even of Mr. RAYMOND, on any hearsay report of his remarks, if the unanimous *vote* taken in the caucus did not preclude all doubt. A resolution was proposed binding the Republican members of Congress to discountenance the Philadelphia Convention, and Mr. RAYMOND, like all the rest, voted Aye!"

Now, the truth of the matter was yesterday told by our Washington correspondent. Mr. RAYMOND neither "expressed regret for the support he had given to the Convention," nor "abjured it for the future." To repeat the language of our correspondent: "He retracted nothing that he had said or written, and made no promises for the future for himself or for the TIMES, either in regard to the Convention or any other subject." But says the *World*, he voted Aye to a resolution condemnatory of the Convention. Did he? The Washington correspondent of the *World* shall answer its editorial allegation. "It appears," he writes, "that when the yeas and nays were called on the resolution declaring that no Republican Senator or member would support the Philadelphia Convention, RAYMOND sat in his seat, and declined to answer to his name." The *World* was therefore guilty of a fabrication—of knowingly and intentionally publishing an untruth—when it appealed to Mr. RAYMOND's vote as conclusive evidence in support of its slander.

Should the *World* doubt the veracity of its own correspondent, we refer it to the dispatches of its Radical ally, which yesterday, referring to the caucus and the resolution, said "Mr. RAYMOND did not vote."

The misrepresentation set afloat by the *World* and the *Tribune* is being reproduced, with variations, by their respective admirers and sympathisers, and we shall endeavor to count how many of them apprise their readers that they have been misinformed.

In regard to the relation borne by the TIMES to the movement for a Convention, no explanation, qualification, or retraction is necessary. We have steadily maintained that, to accomplish any good, the movement must be confined to moderate, conservative and loyal men of both sections and of either party. As a corollary, we have contended that by the terms of the call the extreme sectionalizing Republicans are excluded; and that if, under any pretence of conservatism, the Copperhead element of the Democracy acquires influence in the Convention, its proceedings will result in failure, so far as the object we have had in view is concerned. Upon these points we have left no room for misapprehension; and that we have not been misapprehended is shown by the daily attacks of the extremist press of both parties. When argument fails they resort to abuse, and when abuse palls they manufacture falsehood, as in the case we have felt it our duty to expose.

Diversity of Interests in America.

A favorite thesis of the extreme Protectionists on the Tariff question, is that high or prohibitory duties tend to produce in the United States a diversity of interests. They do not want, they say, a purely wheat-growing or corn-growing or cotton-raising country, or a purely manufacturing one, but one with a variety of pursuits and branches of production. With this we heartily agree. The only question is as to the means for obtaining this diversity, and the price we will pay for such a desirable result. It will be remembered that before the South attempted secession, one of the favorite Southern arguments was that independence and isolation would develop a diversity of interests in that great region, and enable the people to recover the profits which "British free trade" between North and South was now depositing in the hands of Yankee manufacturers and merchants. Though growing rich at a reasonable rate, they felt themselves cheated and wronged, because their slaves must wear Yankee shoes, and their farms must be cultivated with Yankee tools, and their houses furnished with Northern furniture. They had the dream of an independence which should deliver them from Yankee profits and the overreachings of our sharp community, and make Georgia into a Massachusetts, Augusta a Lowell, Charleston a New-York, and Mobile a Philadelphia. We saw the folly of these dreams at the time, and the Southerners probably see it now. We knew that Alabama grew cotton, and Massachusetts manufactured it, because each State could derive more profit from that particular branch of industry than any other. We saw that the labor in growing cotton in Alabama received more goods from Massachusetts in exchange than it would receive of similar goods if manufactured near by, while the manufacturers exchanged for more cotton than they would, if cotton were grown on the Merrimack. We knew that the trade was profitable to both parties, and if less so to the South than the North, it was owing to the inefficiency of its labor, a loss which would have been greater, if the South had turned itself into a manufacturing country. In like manner, all men in the North said that the planters of Carolina made a greater profit by exchanging their cotton for the corn of Illinois than they would if they transferred their labor to corn-raising on the Sea Islands, and that the Illinois farmers did better to grow wheat and corn, even though, by a high bounty, they had been enabled to establish the "native industry" of cotton-growing. All this was clear enough to practical men. We would be glad of a "diversity of interests" in both South and West, but we might pay too much for it.

Now, with reference to foreign countries, it was desirable, in the infancy of our manufactures, to support them against foreign competition, even with a financial loss to the country. So much "diversity" ought to be encouraged. But when years have passed, and the same branches—though making for individuals large profits—still cry out for more "protection to native industry," the consumers of the country naturally feel that they have done enough for "diversity," and that they may be in fact supporting waste or carelessness, or utterly unnatural branches of industry, or maintaining a few monopolists, by the heavy bounties they have been cheerfully paying so many years. Some of these branches in New-England and New-York—as is well known—have been paying the past few years enormous profits, and of course ought now to be ready to entirely dispense with protection. We, the consumers, have all paid heavily in order to found a few of these industries, and now they should go on of themselves. Why we should be called upon to pay a hundred or hundred and fifty per cent. more on these articles as protection, we can not understand. It is of course very comprehensible why Mr. MORRILL, or Mr. STEVENS, or Mr. DODGE should each ask Congress for a bounty for the industry in which they are personally interested, but why the country should give it we cannot comprehend. That the increased tariff is not for revenue all agree. Many articles will be entirely shut out by it, and yield no revenue. And in so far as a tariff protects, it yields less revenue; for by the imposition it makes the foreign article dearer, and so diminishes consumption, and thus lessens the income from duties. If it is especially designed to encourage "diversity," why cannot we trust to our inventive American brain, our efficient labor, our industry, our wonderfully diversified climate, and the protection we have previously given, without making the personal expenses of each one of us so much heavier for a result so certain to be attained in natural ways. We shall always and necessarily have "diversified interests" enough without going out of the way to create them. It would be highly desirable to encourage the "native industry" and the "diversity" of raising pine-apples, but it would hardly be remunerative to the country to lay a prohibitory duty on them, so as to induce people to rear them in hot-houses. We may safely trust to the ingenuity of Yankees that it will not leave them all farmers or cotton-growers.

It seems to be assumed by the *Tribune*, for instance, that Illinois or a Western State would be a great deal better off if she had a factory on every river, instead of sending to New-England or New-York for goods. "The home market," is forever harped upon, and the "cost of transit." A home market is all very well, but its value depends on how much it costs. The labor of an Illinois farmer—owing to his soil and climate—may receive more of manufactured goods in exchange from a New-England mill, with its advantages of cheaper labor, or capital, or more suitable circumstances, than it would if the mill were on the prairie. That is, the diversion of capital and labor from the profitable production of tilling the soil to manufacturing, might more than counterbalance the gain of saving freight, and form a home market. And the fact that factories do not start up freely on the prairies is the best evidence that labor and capital find more profitable employment in other branches than this.

When they are freely built through the West, then we shall see that home manufactures pay there, but not till then. But if the Government offers a heavy bounty, they may be erected on the banks of the Missouri or the Mississippi, but every farmer will pay for it in higher prices for the goods manufactured, and in higher wages, and we shall pay for it both in the products of the factory and the farm. The only safe course is to leave such matters to natural laws.

The Portland Calamity.

We do not desire to disparage the efforts that have been made by various commercial bodies and by private individuals in New-York, to see that the City should do its duty fully and promptly by the Portland sufferers. But, it must be remembered, that ten days have elapsed since the occurrence of the calamity; and that within that long period, only some eighty thousand dollars have as yet been subscribed in this wealthy community. This, for the commercial metropolis of the continent, is not enough. In one evening the Provincial town of Montreal (about one-tenth the size of New-York) subscribed fifty thousand dollars in gold, or about as much as New-York has as yet found the heart and ability to offer. This is not *like* New-York. It is very *unlike* New-York. A number of our citizens have handed in prompt and liberal donations; but the donations have not been numerous. And here we take the liberty of saying, that if the Mayor's first call had been properly responded to, instead of having a dozen or more associations and agencies, each working on its own charitable hook, and wasting time and breath in wordy resolutions, the practical part of the business would have been better attended to. The contributions would have been handed in directly to the Mayor's office, and they would have been carefully and expeditiously forwarded to their destination by that active and vigilant official.

It is not yet too late for New-York to do her part in this most urgent case in a manner which shall save her good name from all reproach. Let a few of our leading merchants set an example anew by doubling the subscriptions, and before the new week has well begun, the lists will be swelled to a quarter of a million at least. That would be like New-York.

A National Bureau of Insurance—Is it Desirable?

Washington dispatches allege that the proposal for the establishment of a National Bureau of Insurance is to be pressed forward, though really there seems no possibility of decisive action upon it before the close of the session.

The purpose, as we understand it, is to bring under the control of the General Government the insurance companies of the country, now subject only to the legislation of the various States. Congress is to undertake in this connection the function hitherto exercised by the State Legislatures. Instead of relying upon State sanction, and being required to comply with State enactments, the companies are to deposit with the Bureau to be created United States bonds to an amount proportionate to their capital stock and assets, and their right to transact business is to be contingent upon the certificate of a Commissioner of Insurance, who will thus become sponsor of their solvency,

Whether the multiplication of bureaux is expedient—whether it is right or politic for the National Government to increase its power and multiply its functions by the absorption of what has until now been left exclusively to State control—is the question to be decided at the outset. And the decision will depend upon the theory of government which forms the standard of appeal. Between the paternal theory, which would centralize all possible things and make Government a meddler with everything, and the leave-alone theory, which would restrict the operations of Government within the narrowest possible compass, there is a perpetual issue, which the proposed Bureau of Insurance will not help to determine.

Aside from the theory, the expediency of organizing another Bureau of this kind, and bringing into subjection a large and very important class of institutions, is not by any means manifest. The want of harmony, of thoroughness, of reliability in the provisions made by the different States in relation to insurance companies organized or having agencies within their boundaries, can hardly be questioned. New-York has its Insurance Department, whose Superintendent exercises a useful check upon the transactions of our companies. Massachusetts has its insurance Commissioners, whose supervision over companies furnishes a better test of their solvency than any other in existence in the country. And nearly every State has its laws, designed to regulate the formation of insurance companies and to exact from the agencies of companies located elsewhere some guarantee for the fulfillment of their obligations. Practically, the machinery thus created and worked amounts to little. Outside of New-York and Massachusetts, indeed, it is more calculated to deceive than to protect the community; for it promotes a feeling of security, as between the public and the companies, which is not warranted by the measures of precaution employed.

And in this fact we have a key to the weak point in the scheme which Congress is asked to consider. It purports to insure the country against fraudulent or insolvent insurance companies, while the means prescribed with this end in view are so obviously insufficient, that more harm than good would attend the interposition of the Bureau. We state a truism when we state that the measures employed by the Government in this connection must be effective, or they will be disastrous. If the aim be to prevent fraud and bankruptcy, the means resorted to must be sufficient to do so beyond all doubt, or the public will be lulled into a feeling of security without possessing it. Now, the provisions of the bill reported to Congress are on their face unequal to the purpose to be accomplished. They define the proportion which the bonds to be deposited with the Bureau shall bear to the nominal capital of a company; they wisely forbid the combination of forms of business in their natures unlike; and they authorize the issue of certificates, which will in effect be a Government indorsement of solvency, as well as a license to transact business. Any one familiar with insurance matters will see at a glance how absurdly inadequate these provisions are as guarantees of a company's soundness. In regard to fire and marine companies, the tests of solvency are so simple that they may be readily applied by the exercise of ordinary vigilance on the part of the Bureau. Of life insurance the same cannot be said. It is necessarily complicated; it involves the application of nice mathematical tests, and a minuteness of analysis which none but an educated actuary can safely undertake; the labor entailed being such tha nothing short of a staff of actuaries could faithfully perform the service to be assumed by the Bureau. For this thorough work, however, the bill does not provide; and hence our conclusion that in its present shape its adoption is undesirable. If the Government is to assume the responsibility contemplated, the powers and the machinery of the Bureau must be of a character vastly different from those provided by the bill. Failing to do the work exhaustively and trustworthily, Government may most advantageously leave the States or the people to protect themselves as best they can.

THE UNCONQUERABLE HABIT.—The other day the *Tribune* registered a solemn vow that it would thenceforward discuss the Tariff question without mentioning party names or resorting to partisan appeals. The summary action of the Senate, however, proved too much for our cotemporary's virtue, and yesterday it rated "Republicans of Whig antecedents," as unceremoniously as though the vow had not been uttered. Some allowance should perhaps be made "for irritation occasioned by the discovery that there are Republicans who refuse to bow down before the Japanese idol which the *Tribune* blindly worsh...s.

EUROPE.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

French and English Antagonism Revived—Disappointment at the Defeat of the Italians—American ex-Rebels in Paris.

PARIS, Friday, June 29, 1866.

After an *entente cordiale* which ran through the whole of Lord PALMERSTON'S long reign and Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S short one, the French and English people have got back again into their old relations of antagonism. So at least the French people think. Lord DERBY is looked upon in France as a reactionist, a politician who has learned nothing since 1815, as a sort of *debris* of the Holy Alliance, as a man in fine who, while willing to accept liberty at home, desires to carry despotism abroad. The French, less egotistical than the English, are willing to put up with despotism at home, if they can carry liberty abroad. And thus we have the rare spectacle presented to us of a despotic Government aiding liberalism, and a liberal Government aiding despotism.

For the French the accession of Lord Derby means, beside a revival of the old feeling of antagonism between the two Governments, the revival of an alliance between England, Russia, Austria, and eventually of Prussia, against France; that is to say if France attempt to absorb Belgium or the Rhine. At present Prussia may be considered as an ally of France, for she has promised France her Rhenish provinces in compensation for what she is to obtain by the war, either with or without the aid of France; but Prussia does not like France, and she would ask nothing better than that some combination should be got up which would compel her to keep her Rhenish provinces. The French hold the opinion even that Prussia is sufficiently Carthaginian on the military point of honor to turn her back on France at the critical moment, and help to make the combination which would exempt her from fulfilling her contract.

As might be expected, these suppositions have caused a great perturbation in the public mind in France; and, what is more grave still, it has caused the Government to make preparations for war on a grander scale than had been intended, and with, perhaps, greater expedition. Whether NAPOLEON is prepared in his own mind to fight all Europe for the Rhine or not, of course no one can say. It may be that he fears that Austria intends to go into Milan again, and that he is arming for this; but certain articles have lately appeared in the ministerial Press which go to show, and which have shown to every one who read them, that he intends to obtain by this war not only the Rhenish Provinces, *but Belgium as well.* Propagandists have been sent into those countries in the shape of workmen, several thousand of whom draw a small salary from the French Government while working at their trades, and preparing the public mind for the vote to which the Emperor has pledged himself before annexation.

If the Derby Ministry do attempt the organization of a coalition against the extension of France to the Rhine, there is reason to believe that France, although only backed by poor, exhausted and bankrupt, but chivalric Italy, will fight, and in that case there will be no Exhibition next year.

The defeat of the Italian army at Custozza has caused a disappointment which goes beyond the sympathy which was felt for Italy, for it weakens a programme which was made as much in the interest of France as of Italy or Prussia. Even those liberals who were bitterest in their denunciations of the adulterous alliance between liberal Italy and feudal Prussia, cannot withhold from Italy the expression of a profound sympathy. Several of the liberal papers even counsel the Emperor not to wait till the Austrians violate Italian territory, but to fly to the aid of the Italians at once, as being the cheapest and safest policy in the long run. But another party believes that Austria only intends to defend Venetia till the end of the war with Prussia, and then to deliver it up to the Italians.

The news of the defeat of the Prussians in Bohemia by the Austrians has been received here with such joy that the Police had to interfere to prevent an illumination. So you will see that here, as in England, as with you, the large majority sympathize with Italy as against Austria, and with Austria as against Prussia. And yet the success of Prussia is required by French interests.

The details of the battles of the 26th and 27th in Bohemia have not yet arrived in Paris, further than the number of divisions engaged, and the general result.

Great confidence is felt here in the superior generalship of BENEDEK. The Austrian army, as is well known, is in the hands of the aristocracy of the Empire. It is sufficient of itself, therefore, to establish the character of BENEDEK to state that he is the son of a butcher, a Protestant, and a Hungarian. Moreover, he has been granted by the Emperor the most absolute power over all the armies of the Empire during the present war, a power which he uses by sending all the Archdukes and Dukes out of the Army of the North and replacing them by *parvenus* of talent like himself, and by keeping, it is said, even from the Emperor, his plan of campaign. The battle of Solferino, seven years ago, was commanded by the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH in person, and nearly every division of the army was in the hands of a man who owed his position to his high rank. Poor BENEDEK, who fought well his wing of the army, but who was witness of his master's bad management, cried with rage. If the middle, and especially the left wing of the Austrian army, had been as well handled that day as was the right wing on the heights of San Martino, it is not so certain that the French would have gained the battle.

The treatment of the wounded on both sides in Italy, and the general conduct of the two belligerents toward each other has been kind and generous in the extreme. The severities of war are thus much attenuated.

You will see that the demon of war in let loose this year in every direction, for the Spaniards are trying another revolution, the Russians are gaining battles and territory in Asia, the Taepings were never more active in China, and a war is being arranged in the Danubian Principalities.

We have here now quite a group of the former great men of the rebellion at home: Gens. TOOMBS and BEAUREGARD, GEORGE SANDERS, JACOB THOMPSON, and others. Mr. TOOMBS now lives in Cuba, where he has a large plantation and plenty of negroes; he is now a rich man, and is traveling for his pleasure. He, as well as Gen. BEAUREGARD, abuses JEFF. DAVIS without stint. In a personal point of view they certainly had cause to complain of Davis' treatment. Gen. BEAUREGARD is abroad in the interest of the Jackson Railroad, and two days ago he was sent for by the Emperor, who received him very cordially, and talked with him an hour, principally about the new tactics brought out in the American war. On parting the Emperor requested him to call again, without ceremony, and he would receive him at once, for he wished further conversation with him. The General had some notion of going to Austria, but who knows but that the Emperor may be able to induce him to enter the French army.

The Americans are going to give a grand *fête champetre* at the *Bois de Bologne* on the Fourth of July.

MALAKOFF.

OUR VERONA CORRESPONDENCE.

Austrian Version of the Battle of Custozza—Austrian and Italian Losses—Garibaldi's Raid—The Austrian Army still on the Defensive.

VERONA, Monday, June 25, 1866.

Though this letter will doubtless bring you only another version, and that a late one, of what you have already published, yet I believe my situation within the Austrian lines will enable me to give some additional details of interest. The account must necessarily be brief, but it is well to hear both the Italian and the Austrian history of the affair.

As the Austrians give me the particulars, the late battle was as follows: The battle-ground was almost the identical field on which Marshal RADETZKY, in 1848, gained a signal victory over that noble but unfortunate Italian leader, CHARLES ALBERT. On the morning of the 23d of June, the Italians crossed two corps over the Mincio, the First Corps, under Gen. DURANDO, constituting the left wing, and the Second under Gen. CIALDINI, the right, with which it is reported King VICTOR EMMANUEL and Prince AMADIO had their headquarters. The two corps marched northward, confronting the northern side of the famous Quadrilateral, which stretches between Verona and Peschiera. A third corps of reserves, under Gen. DELLA ROCCA, was held in readiness, and the Austrians contend that it finally crossed the river, and that they had to encounter it in addition to the two corps that first crossed. The entire force of Italian cavalry was also held in reserve.

The Austrian army, consisting of at least two corps, under the command of the Archduke and Field Marshal ALBERT, lay behind the Thees about twenty miles northerly from the fortified city of Legnano, and covering Verona from the south, with its front westward, parallel with the line of the Mincio. As the Italians advanced, the cavalry brigade of Gen. PULZ gradually fell back from the main body of the army, keeping the enemy occupied with desultory skirmishing until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The Austrians think it was the intention of the King to push a small body of Piedmontese rapidly up between Verona and Peschiera, to keep the main body of the Austrians engaged for a time with a feint, while Gen. CIALDINI marched the principal army toward the Po and Mantua, which they thus expected to cut off from support from Verona. If this was his plan, it was frustrated by the vigorous attack of the Austrians, which rendered it necessary for the King to keep his forces together.

About 2 in the afternoon the fighting became heavy all along the line, the Austrians having changed front so as to face to the south. The left wing of the Italian army had rapidly advanced against Peschiera, and had even gained possession of a few of the extreme outer works. At this time the order of the Archduke was given to attack in force all along the line. The Italians had occupied a range of hills running from Sallonze to Somma Campagna, and were apparently in heavy force. At the command of the Archduke the whole army charged upon the Italians, who made a stubborn resistance, but were compelled slowly to fall back. VICTOR EMMANUEL appears to have thrown forward successively all his troops, including his reserve, but without avail. At last his centre rested upon a hill, forming a strong natural position, close by the town of Sutstoza, which was the site of RADETZKY'S victory in 1848. Here the Italians made their last stand about 5 in the afternoon, but were driven off by a charge from the Austrians, which appears to have been made with great bravery. At 7 o'clock the Archduke had driven the King back to Villafranca, though the Italians desperately contested every foot of the way. But the place was untenable, and was yielded as a matter of course, since it was commanded by the Heights of Sutstoza. Night ended the conflict, and in the darkness the Italians withdrew and recrossed the Mincio in safety. The capture of the Heights of Sutstoza laid open to the Archduke, had he desired it, an opportunity to have broken through the Italian centre, and to have prosecuted his victory to the right and left among the disorganized troops of the enemy, but the lateness of the hour alone appears to have deterred him.

According to one account the beginning of disaster to the Italians lay in the fact that they suffered their left flank to be turned by a body of Austrians, who made an impetuous sally from the town of Peschiera, opposite to which the Italian left lay. It is quite probable, since the Austrians, at the beginning of the battle, effected a change of front, which would naturaly lead to such a flank movement.

As to the strength of the respective armies, I can probably give a better guess at that of the Italians than that of the Austrians. The former had three corps of infantry, beside cavalry, the three together numbering 131,000 men. If the reserve corp was brought under fire, which is probable, as there was time enough, all were present; if not, the Italians brought into the battle only 85,000 men. The Austrians assert that they had but 80,000 engaged all told, though I am of opinion that 20,000 should be added to this figure.

The results are not fully developed, though the Austrians claim 2,000 prisoners and upward of twenty cannon. I hear innumerable estimates of the respective losses, some even putting the loss in killed alone, on both sides, at 20,000, though this is far too high. The Europeans are different from the Americans in that they are less skillful in guessing, and do not set themselves at once, upon the conclusion of a battle, to reckon up its practical results. This much, at least, is certain, that over 6,000 wounded men have already arrived in this city and are quartered in the churches and other public buildings. The beautiful Gothic Church of Anastasia, one of the finest of its style of architecture in Europe, together with nearly half of the forty churches of Verona, are either wholly or partly filled with the wounded. The vast old Roman Amphitheatre, to see which was my principal object in coming here, is also full and entirely inaccessible to citizens. In the Roman times it was capable of containing 25,000 persons. The guards about it were gruff, and had often to club their muskets against the multitude of crowding and curious Italians; but after walking about it I found an opening where I could look through into the arena. It and the ranges of stone seats were thickly strewed with men, who lay in the open sunlight without any other covering than their thick overcoats. Those who were able had crawled into the great archways in search of shade, and others crowded against the iron gate, through whose bars the women and children were selling their cigars, wine and cherries. There appeared to be no lack of charitable women and brothers of mercy who offered themselves as nurses, and were so employed, which, I suppose, is largely accounted for by the fact that many of the wounded were Italian conscripts. The people hate the Austrians with all the ardor of their fanatical nature. Many of the soldiers were slightly wounded and, with the *sans souci* of the universal soldier, were squatted in groups or singly in cool places among the ruins, smoking their long cigarettas and singing their national airs—Hungarian, Pole, Pole, Bohemian, Austrian, Tyrolese, Italian—all were in their different uniforms, and speaking each in their own language or dialect. Often I was reminded of familiar scenes about Nashville, Chattanooga and Atlanta.

Meantime, GARIBALDI is making a wild, scattering march nobody knows exactly where, through the Tyrol. He will probably pass above Lake Garda, and make an attempt against the railroad running up the valley of the Adige to Bavaria and Vienna. It is unimportant. The Austrians hoot at the mention of GARIBALDI, but they fear him; he is in every Austrian soldier's mouth when they wish to be merry, but they dread him. Notwithstanding the recent attack here, there is a movement of troops to the north along the Tyrol Railroad to meet him when he descends from the mountains. He may be going up to join the Prussians by way of Munich—nobody here knows. GARIBALDI probably knows what he is about; he did not fall on his head.

The Austrian army still remains everywhere on the defensive, while the Prussians are overrunning North Germany like a multitude of locusts that no man can number. In reply to repeated questions, the Austrians always tell me that it is necessary that Austria is simply waiting for the concentration of the contingents of the smaller German States that are her allies. It may be well enough, but the Prussians meantime are making a swashing gobble of it in North Germany, and catching some of these little armies as they come in. Witness the Hanoverian contingent the other day at Eisenach. It may be good strategy for Austria to wait for those little basketfuls of troops that she is picking up around in the corners of Germany, but I doubt it.

SEGREX.

OUR FRANKFORT CORRESPONDENCE.

Opening of the Campaign in Bohemia—Austrian Victory—The Prussians in Full Retreat—Details of the Battle Won by the Austrians on the 24th and 25th insts. over the Italian Army—Prussian Generals Superseding the Lawful Government in the Invaded States.

FRAN

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Signor MUZIO announces a brief season of Italian Opera at Niblo's Garden, commencing on Monday night, the 16th inst. The proceeds of the enterprise are to be devoted to the augmentation of "the Garibaldi Fund," whatever that is, and for the sake of MUZIO and the "G. F." we sincere trust that the proceeds of the enterprise will be gratifyingly large. Certainly the list of artists engaged is long and notable, including the well-known and respected names of Mmes. GAZZANIGA, GHIONI, TABACCHI, ORTOLANI, D'ANGRI, PATTI and DE ROSSI, Signors MAZZOLINI, MASSIMILLIANI, ANASTASI, LIMPERTI, STEFFANI, ERRANI, MACCAFERRI, BELLINI, ORLANDINI, ARDAVANNI, MARRA, PADILLA, TPOLLITO, LORINI, SUSINI, ANTONUCCI, BARILLI, COLETTI, FORSATI. On Monday evening the opera of "ERNANI" will be given, and on the three succeeding evenings other operas will follow. Whatever may be the object of augmenting the Garibaldi Fund, it is very evident that from this extraordinary list of artists Mr. MUZIO can furnish a cast of unusual brilliancy and attraction, and we doubt not a success of the most substantial and gratifying nature will crown his benevolent and artistic endeavor. The old theatre prices are to be retained.

RAVELS ADIEU.—This is the last night of the RAVELS. The RAVELS known and seen of all men, are a name unto themselves and a wonder to several generations. They have danced and piped before our fathers, ourselves and our children, until their grimaces are household words, their antics legendary about the hearthstone, their comicalities the very exponent of all that is genuine in theatric jollity. Annually the cunning WHEATLEY draws them to the pleasant Niblonian stage whereon they do grotesque things for a great deal of money and unlimited applause. This year has been no exception. They came, they played, they drew immense houses, made a great deal of fun and money, and to-night they close their engagement. That they will have a full house, who will doubt? That they will be called with lachrymose enthusiasm before the curtain, is a matter of course. Good by, venerable men. You have, indeed, (and in story,) come down to us from former generations, supple and strong; may you continue to be agile and blithely gymnastic, that not only we, but our children and our children's children, and, if not stretching ourselves too much, we would add, the offspring of our children's families, may be delighted, as were our fathers and those who preceded them.

THE OCTOROON.—The $25,000 piece of property which disports itself nightly at the Olympic Theatre in very remarkably good clothes withdraws from that particular scene of action to-night. The "Octoroon" has had a successful revival, and, like its kindred drama, "Uncle Tom," has added another leat to the wreath of the originator of that style of *ad hominum* dramatism. We would advise such of our readers as retains remnants of affection for the peculiar institution to go to-night and see the "Octoroon." There are many strong dramatic situations in the business which argue more cogently than can a thousand Beechers. To such as are pugilistically inclined we commend an attendance. There are two scenes in the "Octoroon" which should delight the eye and heart of every sport in New-York. One is the scuffle, rough and tumble, between STUDLEY and the steamboat hands, who propose to lynch him for the murder of little *Paul*. In this STUDLEY, as the overseer *McCluskey*, exhibits an amount of muscle, pluck, endurance, and general *savoir faire* in such fracasses, as draws forth thunders of applause from the gallery, and a great deal of perspiration from the slim young boatmen who endeavor to capture him. The other scene is the bowie-knife fight between STUDLEY (*McCluskey*) and WARD, (*the Indian,*) in which, while the costume of the former is disgraceful, and unworthy of a decent theatre, the contest is of intense interest and of marked dramatic strength. The auction scene is excellent. It will be played to-night for the last time.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Wild Minstre Boy appears to-night in two jolly good pieces, and will, as usual, draw a full and delighted house. We are promised "that new drama" on Monday week, and this time we have good reason to put faith in the promise. Mr. BRYANT was born to good luck, beyond a doubt; his pieces generally are old and worn, but he has a happy knack of touching the silver chord that proves his power as an artist. Wallack's is comparatively cool and comfortable now-a-days, and the attendance is better than the average.

THE BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.—We are glad to hear that Dr. HULL and his fellow-Directors have unanimously resolved to entrust the management of the Philharmonic concerts to the capable hands of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS. The concerts of last season were good, but they bore too strong a relationship to those of the New-York Society. There was nothing new, nothing indicative of progress or independence. The price of subscription has been lowered $1, and professional tickets will be sold for $5. The Directors felt a natural embarrassment in determining the reserved-seat arrangements, but finally concluded to throw the entire Academy open, with the exception of the dress-circle, where for fifty cents extra seats may be secured. There will be many who will grumble at this; let them grumble. They grumbled when the whole house was thrown open, and they grumbled when it was all reserved; the first was too democratic, the other too aristocratic. Now a middle course is adopted, and it is to be hoped the Directors will adhere to it until the members manifest interest enough in the Society to attend its meetings, turn this set of Directors (who have made the Society) out, and put another set in, who may do better and may do worse. Mr. GEORGE WM. WARREN, the organist of Holy Trinity, has been selected to determine who are professionals, and tickets can be procured only of him. Mr. WARREN labors under the disadvantage of being a professional himself, and experience teaches that of all men in the world musicians are the most sensitive in their prejudices. On this account it has always seemed to us poor policy to select artists as Directors of a purely popular Philharmonic Society. Mr. WARREN is able and conscientious, and we doubt not will discharge his onerous duties to the best of his ability; but if he does not wish himself out of the position before the last note of the first concert ends we are mistaken in our judgment. The Society will enter upon its next season with abundant sources of prosperity in its control, and with its new and enterprising conductor it is eminently safe to predict a season of unexampled brilliancy and interest. The first rehearsal will be had on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 3; the first concert will be given on Saturday evening, Oct. 27, at 8 o'clock.

MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA.—The musical public will be glad to learn that the unexpected delay in the completion of the new Academy of Music, occasioned by the falling of the walls of the burnt-out-edifice, will not prevent Mr. MARETZEK from giving the usual Fall season of Italian opera. We understand that he has engaged the Winter Garden—which the reader will remember was originally designed for operatic service—and has arranged to inaugurate there a season of some five or six weeks, beginning after the middle of November. The opera is to alternate with Mr. EDWIN BOOTH'S performances, occupying three evenings in each week.

The engagements made lead us to anticipate the presence of one of the best companies that Mr. MARETZEK has yet introduced. The *impresario* is not a little jubilant over the possession of so rare an artist as RONCONI, as he will now be enabled to give a number of light compositions: "L'Ebair d'Amore," "Il. Barbiere," "Fra Diavola," and the like, in all of which the great buffo is unrivalled.

In Brooklyn, Mr. MARETZEK has engaged the Academy of Music, and will there give a series of operas, possibly alternating with the New-York nights; of this, however, he is as yet undetermined. Indeed, it will depend somewhat on the exertions of Messrs. LOWBER, BENSON, WYMAN, HULL and others in getting up the subscription list.

MINOR MATTERS.

NEW ORGAN.—We heard a semi-brave attempt to control the energies of Mr. BERCHER'S new organ last night; candor compels us to say he only partially succeeded. We first heard the sound some three blocks away from the church; a nearer point convinced us that Plymouth Church has secured an elephant without engaging its keeper. The organ is not yet ready for regular service, but will be in a short time, probably about the time the regular services of the season close, and the pastor repairs to his pleasant home on the Hudson. It is to be presumed from the money paid, and the time expended in the building, and tuning of this organ, that it will be one of the notable successes of the Continent, but unless the good people are willing to engage and pay some organist of rare ability, who, for the sake of his art, his reputation and a con-tid-e-n-tion, will devote months of careful study to the perfect understanding of the instrument, of what avail will the organ be? City pride, church pride, (if such there be) natural pride unite in demanding of Plymouth Church an organist worthy of the noble instrument there placed. The present able conductor of the music in that Church is superintending the drilling of an immense oratorio chorus, which developes finely promises much.

SMYTHE.—The new Collector, has made many changes at the Custom-house; principally with furniture however. He has removed the old wardrobe that formerly shut out the door leading to a smaller office beyond the public reception-room, and has there established a sanctum. No radical alteration in the *personnel* of his assistants has yet been observed. Nine visitors in every ten call the Collector, Smith instead of SMYTHE, which is annoying. The tenth visitor almost always makes the sad mistake of recognizing the private Secretary as Collector. All strangers should remember that the Secretary occupies the first room—his name his BROWNE: the Collector occupies the second room—his name is SMYTHE; the third room is only used on State occasions, and is occupied by new tables and chairs.

VERATRUM AND MERCURIUS.—We don't appear as the advocate of this, that or the other medical faith or practice, but basing our advice on a little personal experience we say to our readers one and all as follows: So soon as you conveniently can, purchase a small vial of veratrum and another of mercurius. Upon the first appearance of diarrhœa, Summer complaint, or tendancy to one or the other, take one drop of the veratrum, and follow it in a half hour with as much of the mercurius as you can hold on the point of a pen-knife blade. Alternate them every hour, keep quiet, and before the day is gone you'll be well. Try it.

PERSONAL.—Col. E. S. SANDFORD, the genial President of the American Telegraph Company, and one of our most public spirited citizens, is in Europe with his family. When last heard from he was sojourning at Dresden, and expected soon to be in London.

ILLINOIS.

Political—Incomes—Educational—Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 9, 1866.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The political campaign is opening thus early in this State, though I imagine there will not be much interest or excitement manifested until the Fall months. Some Counties have made their nominations for the Legislature and for local offices; but there will be no general movement until about the 1st of September. Gen. FARNSWORTH has been renominated for Congress in the Second District without serious opposition. It was expected that the friends of other candidates would have made a more serious fight, but the District is extremely radical and so is Gen. FARNSWORTH, and it was deemed best to keep in an experienced member, although there were strong personal objections. In this District Hon. N. B. JUDD, our late Minister to Berlin, is on the track against the sitting member, JOHN WENTWORTH. If "Long John" wants the nomination, I suppose he will get it, as he has more influence with the voters than any other man in the District, and is the most shrewd political manager we have. Beside it is conceded on all hands that he is the best Representative Chicago ever had in our National Legislature, so far as local and State interests are concerned.

The publication of the incomes returned for taxation to the Assessor of Internal Revenue for 1865, show that some pretty good business was done in Chicago during the past year. The following are some of the largest:

Peter Shutlier	$199,922	O. R. Barton	$92,472
H. G. Phelps	197,866	C. H. McCormick	153,800
L. B. Romer	86,381		

There are no incomes as large as some reported last year. Three of our heaviest men have changed their residences, and consequently make their report elsewhere. Newspaper publishers report at least living incomes. Here are those of the principal stockholders in the *Tribune* Company:

Alfred Cowles	$40,163	W. H. Rann	$22,461
Wm. Bross	36,200	H. White	20,419
J. Medill	24,688		

The *Evening Journal* reports:

C. L. Wilson	$31,169	J. L. Wilson	14,472

Times—W. F. Storey $25,164

The *Republican* makes no report, for the reason, I suppose, that the income has been ——, while the outgoes have much exceeded the profits, if not exhausted the original capital. The heaviest amount of sales reported was $7,500,000, by FARWELL & Co., dry goods jobbers. These figures, to be sure, look rather small by the side of yours, but do very well for a forty-year old town.

The closing of our educational institutions for the year has just taken place. The College and University Commencements all show that the past has been a year of prosperity with them. They are annually growing stronger, and most of them are gradually receiving liberal endowments. Our High School—a part of our public school system—closed its year last week. This is nearly a college, so far as its curriculum is concerned. The Commencement is a great occasion with our people. For six out of eight years, the highest prize for general scholarship has been taken by young ladies. And I have noticed that as an almost universal rule, that in the examinations for admissions to the High School, young ladies stand at the head of the list. These facts would seem to explode the idea, so far as Chicago is concerned, at least, of the inferior capacity of the female mind for acquiring knowledge.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The wheat crop has turned out better than was expected, and everybody knew it would. The croakers, as usual, had their say, but now the grain is speaking for itself.

The weather is fine, and corn is coming forward rapidly.

The appeal for relief for the Portland sufferers has met with a liberal response here. Over $5,000 have already been raised, and Committees have been appointed from the various branches of business to make further collections.

The temperance question is considerably agitated here now. There are two papers published in the interest of the cause. The *Western Temperance Advocate* is an eight-page, well-conducted weekly, with a wide circulation. A "Washingtonian Home," similar to that of Boston, is sustained by the temperance organizations. There is need enough for effort in this direction here, for, with over two thousand places where liquor is sold, and our thousands of young men away from home, and a large portion of our inhabitants foreigners, there is much drinking and drunkenness.

The city mortuary report for June shows 319 deaths, or 124 more than for the same period last year. Of these 165 were under 5 years of age, and 23 were by accident.

The Chicago City Directory, for 1866, just published, contains 74,096 names, being an increase over last year of 28,023. There must be some error somewhere, as the increase of our population has been comparatively moderate; nothing like what this would indicate. Either last year's list was too small, or this year is too large. The Smith family leads the list of names, with 881, 85 of which have the familiar prefix of "John." Next come the Browns, marshaling 464, with 34 Johns.

The "Break o'day Johnies" are at present rather unpleasantly numerous in this city, and their nocturnal visits are rather unprofitable to our citizens. About a dozen of them have been recently arrested, and will soon go to swell the large aggregate of nearly 1,000 prisoners in our State institution at Joliet.

Business is good generally. Money is plenty and everything quiet.

FORTRESS MONROE.

The New Soldiers Cemetery Rapidly Approaching Completion.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 11.

The beautiful soldiers' cemetery, situated about a mile and a half from the fortress, which has been laid out and arranged during the past six months, is rapidly approaching completion. About 4,000 bodies of the soldiers of many of the Northern regiments, which participated in many of the various campaigns on the Peninsula and on the banks of the James River, have been gathered together in this cemetery from the different burial places at Big Bethel, Newport's News, or those attached to the hospitals. These bodies have been reinterred in such a systematic manner that no difficulty will be experienced by relatives and friends at any future period in reclaiming them. Neat head-boards, inscribed with the name of the soldier, regiment, State, &c., have been procured, and have been placed at the head of each grave. The cemetery is divided into four sections, converging toward a centre, in which a suitable monument, an obelisk of Quincy granite, about fifty feet high, will shortly be erected. A tasteful wooden railing incloses the whole, and when the trees and shrubbery are obtained and planted, with which it is intended to beautify and adorn the cemetery, it will be a very beautiful spot indeed. About $8,000 have been subscribed for the monument, the subscribers being among the first business men of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and other cities. Rev. JAMES MARSHALL, formerly Chaplain of the Chesapeake Hospital, has been identified with the cemetery from the outset. Miss DIX has also been greatly interested in it, and her exertions have contributed materially to the gratifying result. As soon as the labors on the cemetery are completed, and the monument erected, it is intended to have some appropriate public ceremonies to commemorate it.

The ship *Lacedia*, from Bremen for Baltimore, passed in the Capes yesterday.

RHODE ISLAND.

Call for a Democratic State Convention.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, July 13.

The Rhode Island Democratic State Central Committee this morning issued a call for a State Convention, to meet in Providence on the 2d of August, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent Rhode Island in the Philadelphia National Union Convention.

No public movement in that direction has been made by any other parties in the State.

From New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 13.

COTTON—Sales 1,400 bales; low Middling, 37c.. Middling, 45c.; week's receipts, 2,500 bales, against 3,277 last week; exports, 4,476; stock, 106,788 bales. STERLING, 6f. NEW-YORK EXCHANGE, ¼ premium. FREIGHTS to Liverpool, ½d.; to Havre, 1c.; to New-York, ⅝c.

The gambling dens have been ordered closed by the Mayor.

Convention of Business Colleges.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Friday, July 13.

The Convention of Business Colleges, which has been held in this city during the week, adjourned this afternoon.

PORTLAND RELIEF.

Amounts Contributed by the New-York Produce Exchange.

Brush & Co	$50	Wm. Moses	$50
Jewell, Harrison & Co	50	R. P. Getty & Son	50
Halstead & Co	50	Flint & Co	50
McIlvaine Bros	25	Cash	25
Wm. J. Wilcox & Co	25	W. A. Work & Son	25
F. A. Ferris & Co	25	Asa Stevens	25
E. O. Lamson	25	F. J. Mann & Co	25
Charles Spear	25	J. A. Amelung & Son	25
J. M. Smith & Co	20	C. H. Meday	25
A. & J. M. Moses	25	Lewis Tappan	20
Dovale & Co	100	Cartwright & Harrison	50
Snow & Burgess	100	Henry Barrow	25
Smith & Dannins	50	Thomas D. Taylor	25
Woodruff & Robinson	250	H. W. Hart	5
Williams & Guion	100	Tapscott Bros	50
Sage & Co	50	L. Roberts & Co	50
Cooper & Co	20	Reed & Roundey	20
John H. Foot & Co	25	Sinclair & Co	20
Morrison Bros. & Co	50	A. Packer	25
J. D. Bate	10	Gould H. Thorp	10
M. L. Earle	10	C. H Benedict & Co	25
James Davis	5	Brewster & Mann	5
Oxford & S	25	I. Cruse	5
J. H. Herrick & Co	50	Coates & McMillan	10
W. H. O F. W. Ladd	10	Patterson & F	50
Cash	5	Jno. R. Modarsay	20
Cash	5	N. T. Sweezey & Son	20
L. H. Reed & Co	25	Geo. B. Powell & Co	50
Cash	5		
Total			$2,000
Previously acknowledged			3,340
Total			$5,340

New-York, July 13, 1866. R. P. BUCK, Treasurer.

Public Health Bulletin.

The Board of Health's New-York bulletin reported no new case of cholera yesterday. WILLIAM REILISH, of No. 126 Sheriff-street, whose was reported in yesterday morning's TIMES, died at about 6 o'clock on Thursday evening of cholera. Mrs. REID, of No. 37 Pitt-street, was suffering under a severe attack of cholera morbus yesterday afternoon. The Board of Health promptly responded to an application for disinfectants. It was reported, yesterday afternoon, that CECELIA REID, a child of ten years, had been attacked by cholera at No. 184 Mulberry-street; but last evening the report lacked confirmation.

The Brooklyn bulletin reported one new but not fatal case of cholera yesterday. The patient's name is CATHARINE ROONEY; the place, Stryker's Court.

The steamship *Peruvian*, with 200 well passengers, is to come up to the City, from Quarantine, to-day, and on Monday, 200 Scandinavians, who are on board the *Portsmouth*, are to be released and sent to the City.

There was no cholera in the Lower Bay yesterday.

The Thirteenth Precinct Police telegraphed last evening that Dr. AUGUST HERMAN reported that Mrs. GRIES, of No. 37 Pitt-street, was suffering from a severe attack of cholera morbus. Dr. RANDALL subsequently telegraphed for disinfectants.

The Fourteenth Ward police also telegraphed to the Central office after sunset, yesterday, that Dr. H. GOURLY, of the New-York Dispensary, had reported a bad case of cholera at No. 134 Mulberry-street, the patient, CECILIA REED, 10 years of age, and living in Room No. 15 on the third floor, being very low at last accounts.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—At 8 o'clock last evening SIGISMUND SCHENCK, 24 years of age and a native of Switzerland, was accidentally drowned in the North River, at the foot of Fiftieth-street, while bathing. Deceased resided at No. 215 West Thirty-seventh-street, and was a piano-maker by trade. About the same hour JACOB WAGNER, 19 years of age, and residing at No. 222 West Thirty-fifth-street, was drowned while bathing in the North River at foot of Sixty-third-street. The body was recovered and the Coroner notified.

TROY CITY MANUAL.—Mr. F. B. HUBBELL, Clerk of the City of Troy, has published a complete and well-arranged *Manual of the Common Council* of that city. It is one of the best works of the kind we remember to have seen, and gives a vast deal of solid information about the city, its laws, public men and history.

A correspondent of the Cleveland (O.) *Leader*, in giving an account of the recent commencement exercises at Kenyon College, says: "On the evening previous to the commencement, Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON delivered an address before the College Society upon "Toleration," which was a fine literary production: but he was unable to conceal his intolerant political heresies. No little surprise was manifested at his being selected for orator; but the Societies, and not the Faculty, are responsible."

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 13.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT heavy and drooping; No. 1 Milwaukee about $2 10. CORN closed in the afternoon with sales of 94,000 bushels No. 1, to arrive, at 72c.@73½c. OATS quiet; No. 1 Chicago held at 44c.; No. 2 at 43c.; No. 1 Milwaukee at 48c. BARLEY nominal. RYE—Sales 1,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago at 80c. PORK $32 50@$33. LARD, 21c. WHISKY nominal. FREIGHTS easier; Corn 14c.@14½c. to New-York, and 12c.@13½c. to Albany.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 13.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull at $1 63@$1 64 for No. 1 and $1 05 for No. 2. CORN quiet and declined ¼c.@½c.; sales at 57c.@58½c. for No. 1, and 56½c.@57½c. for No. 2. OATS dull and declined ¼c.; sales at 31½c.@32c. for No. 1, and 29½c. for No. 2. MESS PORK, $31 50@$31 75. FREIGHTS quiet—Corn 10c. to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 18,500 bushels Wheat, 222,000 bushels Corn, 75,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 447,000 bushels Corn, 18,500 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 13.

FLOUR and WHEAT dull. WHISKY steady, at $2 25 free, and $2 27 in bond. PROVISIONS unchanged and quiet. MESS PORK, $32 37@$32 50. LARD, 20½c. and dull. Gold, 152.

CHARLESTON, Friday, July 13.

The Cotton market is irregular and active; sales of the week 44 bales; middlings, 31c.@32c.; strict middling 33c. Receipts—299 bales. Exports—564 bales. Stock, 5,360. Gold 148.

The ship *Ledberg*, for Pernambuco.

MOBILE, Friday, July 13.

COTTON—Sales to-day 600 bales; Middlings, 29c.@30c. Sales of the week 1,900 bales. Receipts of the week 672 bales, against 1,070 bales last week. Exports 4,210 bales. Stock 25,267 bales. The books of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad show that 1,591 bales of Cotton were consumed in the fire on the 10th. Nearly, if not all, were insured.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, July 13.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull at $1 84@$1 85 for No. 1. CORN unchanged. OATS firm. RECEIPTS—1,200 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—800 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Friday, July 13—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull; sales No. 1 Spring at $10 75; Red Winter $12 25@$12 50; Double Extra $15 25. WHEAT dull and lower; sales No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 90, and No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 14. CORN held at 77c. for No. 1 Illinois; no sales. CANAL FREIGHTS dull—12c. on Wheat, and 10½c.@11c. on Corn to New-York.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 13.

FLOUR and WHEAT unchanged. CORN tolerably active at 66c.@85c. OATS firmer and active at 44c.@48c. PROVISIONS and WHISKY unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 13.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull, and 5c. lower. CORN steady at 66¼c. for No. 1 mixed; 88c. for No. 2 White. OATS quiet at 36½c.@37c. for No. 1. FREIGHTS dull.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 13.

CRUDE TURPENTINE declining; sales at $4 05 for Virgin and $3 05 for Yellow Dip. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 44c. ROSIN quiet at $2 for Common, $2 50 for No. 2 and $3 75@$6 for No. 1. CORN—$1 35 for White, $1 11 for Yellow and $1 15@$1 20 for Mixed.

The Flutter of a Handkerchief that has been baptized with the extract of the "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS" imparts to the atmosphere of a room a fragrance which cannot be matched in any conservatory of odorous exotics in the land. It is as enduring as it is pure and enchanting.

PHALON & SON, New-York.

Queen Victoria, some years since, had her royal olfactories so shocked by the tobacco smell clinging to her husband's breath, that her violent indignation came very nigh driving him back to Germany. If Her Majesty had then used (she uses it now) PENNEY'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN LOTUS, there would never have been the royal rows.

For sale by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st

Hulse's Protector From Cholera.

CHOLERA MORBUS AND BOWEL COMPLAINT.

Other articles are intended to cure after you have taken the disease, while this is a preventive and to keep you in your usual state of health. This Protector is ever with you, wherever you go, constantly, silently and painlessly fortifying the system and warding off the treacherous disease. Thousands in this City and elsewhere testify to the benefits they have derived from wearing them, and feel full confidence in advising all to put them on. All this class of diseases are easily prevented by proper precaution, and no article yet discovered has come so near being a sure Prophylactic as this pad.

For sale by Druggists generally, or wholesale by

HALL & RUCKELL.

J. V. HULSE & CO., Proprietors.

Cleanse the Blood of all Impurities and you neutralize the virus of many diseases at their source. In all Disorders of the Skin, the Glands, the Fleshy Fibre, the Secretive Organs and the Bones, all Scrofulous Complaints, Cancer, &c., Dr. JANE'S ALTERATIVE is a standard curative; and while it is a fault in many medicines that before they reach the disease, the patient is protrasted beyond recovery, no such drawback attends this remedy, for it sustains the strength of the sufferer, while eradicating the cause of the complaint. Sold everywhere.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

No Form of Dyspepsia can Resist the curative influence of BIOKRENE. It revolutionizes the digestive functions and reinforces all the powers of life. Though the health may have been broken down for years, and the constitution apparently ruined, BIOKRENE will restore the invalid to his or her original vigor. Depot No. 28 Dey-st. Sold by all Druggists.

Chevalier's Life of Wm. Tell.

NEVER FAILS to restore gray hair to its original color, freshness and beauty; will POSITIVELY stop its falling out; will SURELY promote its growth; is CERTAIN to impart life and vigor; will INVARIABLY keep the head in a clean, cool and healthy condition; contains nothing injurious; has NO EQUAL as a HAIR DRESSING, and is indorsed by our best physicians. I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, it is all you require for the hair. Sold by all druggists.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

A Wonderful Thing.

HAYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE changes Gray Hair to lustrous Black or Brown in a single night. No wash, no stain, no crock, no trouble. Does not Dye, but Restores. Sold by all Druggists, and by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

Annually we have to record the prog-ress of medical science. A new discovery—MARSDEN'S VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS—now claim notice as being composed of the active principle of roots and herbs. In all billious disorders they stand without an equal. Depot No. 487 Broadway.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT for the cure of dysentery, croup, cholera, colic, rheumatism, &c. No one should be without this valuable remedy. Every bottle is warranted. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Price 40 and 80 cents.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Cushing's Bellognon, for Corns and BUNIONS.—In its nature innocent, in its properties radically curative, and is prepared for immediate application. Sold by all druggists. F. C. WELLS & CO., wholesale agents.

A Soldier who had lost the use of his limbs from rheumatism, has been completely cured and enabled to abandon his crutches by one bottle of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. It is truly the wonder of the age.

Ladies for Long Branch, Saratoga, &c., if you wish boots and shoes for yourselves and families, good article, moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 397 Canal-st.

The Improved Elliptic Sewing-Ma-CHINE, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *is incomparably the best for family use.* D. S. GOUT & CO., No. 543 Broadway, New-York. Agents wanted.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only 44 Dey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by BUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch."—[*Judge's Decision at the Grand Trial.*] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machine for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines —Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sew-ing-Machine and Buttonhole-Machine, 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Dyspepsia Tablets, G. Wellings', for indigestion and heartburn. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

BANKS—WELLS.—At St. Paul's Church, Troy, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 10, by Rev. Dr. Ooit, Mr. A. BLANCHER BANKS, of Albany, and Miss PHEBE B. H. WELLS.

JEWETT—RICE.—On Wednesday, July 11, at the residence of the bride's father, Poughkeepsie, by Rev. O. D. Rice, assisted by Rev. D. D. Lewis, Middlefield, Conn., Prof. HENRY S. JEWETT, of New-York City, to Miss HATTIE E. RICE.

MORGAN—MORGAN.—At All Saints' Church, Ennismore-place, London, on Wednesday, June 27, by Rev. Charles R. Scholfield, assisted by Rev. J. H. Masters, M. A., Rector of Ringmer, Sussex, Hon. Horsham, Sussex, GEORGE HALE MORGAN, of Irvington, N. Y., to SARAH SPENCER, eldest daughter of Junius S. Morgan, Esq., of No. 13 Prince's-gate, Hyde Park, London.

MILLER—DEAN.—On Thursday, Aug. 17, 1865, by Rev. Ebenezer Wiggins, Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 408 6th-st., GEO. W. MILLS, of Williamsburgh, L. I., to HATTIE M. JAQUES, of Woodbridge, S. I.

MARVIN—JEWITT.—In the Village of Skaneateles, on Wednesday morning, July 11, by Rev. Edward Moyses, Rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, Hon. WILLIAM MARVIN, late Provisional Governor of Florida, to Mrs. ELIZA R. JEWITT, of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

AYRES.—At Buttermilk Falls, Orange County, N. Y., on Friday, July 6, at the residence of her father, Benjamin Havens, EMMA L. AYRES, wife of Capt. Robert Ayres, U. S. A.

BRAMHALL.—At Rahway, N. J., on Thursday, July 12, WALTER MOSES BRAMHALL, infant son of Walter M. and Lillie C. Bramhall, aged 7 months.

Funeral from the residence of M. E. Bramhall, Rahway, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 11 A. M.

BLEECKER.—At Islip, on Tuesday, July 10, CHARLOTTE J. RUMSEY, widow of the late Lieut. William W. Bleecker, U. S. N. Navy, and daughter of Capt. Oscar Bulkus, U. S. Navy.

Her remains were interred at Islip, L. I.

CARLOCK.—On Friday, July 13, EDDIE, only son of John B. and Nancy Carlock, aged 1 year, 2 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the grandfather, Gilbert Ward, No. 107 Christopher-st., on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to White Plains on Monday morning by the 8:15 train.

HOWLAND.—At Harlem, on Friday, July 13, EMILY ALVORD, youngest daughter of Elijah A. and Susie A. Howland, aged 7 months.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, Thomas S. Williams, lat-av., between 120th and 121st sts.

HARDENBROOK.—Suddenly, at Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday, July 12, REBECCA HARDENBROOK, in the 72th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, also those of the family of David D. Crane, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at Hackensack, this (Saturday) afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Cars leave Pavonia Ferry at 8:30 and 11:45 A. M., returning at 6 o'clock.

JENNINGS.—At Southport, Conn., on Friday, July 13, AUGUSTUS R. JENNINGS, aged 28 years.

The funeral will take place from Trinity Church, on Monday, the 16th inst., at 2½ P. M. Cars leave 27th-st. at 11:30 A. M.; returning, leave Southport at 6 P. M.

LOWBER.—Suddenly, at Fordham, on Friday, July 13, MARIA BERRIAN, wife of Charles W. Lowrere, daughter of the late Charles Berrian, in the 30th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's paper.

LAURIE.—At Folkestone, England, on Wednesday, June 27, in the 67th year of his age, GEORGE LAURIE, a native of Melrose, Scotland, and for many years a merchant of this City.

MORGAN.—At Irvington, on the Hudson, on Friday, July 13, URSULA R. MORGAN, aged 13 years, wife of the late Dominick Morgan, Esq.

Her remains will be taken to Hartford, Conn., and after the funeral service in Christ Church on Sunday afternoon, the remains will be interred in the family ground.

McDONALD.—On Thursday evening, July 12, at 9½ o'clock, after a lingering illness, PATRICK MCDONALD, a native of the Parish of Tullow, Carlow County, Ireland, aged 58 years, 3 months and 4 days.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 138 3d-av., on Sunday, July 15, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ROSAT.—Suddenly, on Thursday, July 12, GUILLAUME ROSAT, native of Bordeaux, France, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 75 West 28th-st.

RICHARDSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 12, of bronchial consumption, JAMES RICHARDSON, a native of London, England, and late of Cincinnati, Ohio, in his 43d year.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

TUPPER.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, July 11, of disease of the heart, JENNIE MARIA, daughter of Nancy O. and the late Charles H. Tupper, aged 19 years, 11 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, July 15, at 4 o'clock, from the Congregational Church, 126th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., without further notice.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

WATKINS.—In Jersey City, after a short illness, EMMA GARDNER, daughter of Wm. S. and Henriette E. Watkins, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The funeral services will be held at the house of her parents, No. 240 Sixth-st., Jersey City, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 5 o'clock.

WER

DOMESTIC NEWS.

EXAMINATION ON A CHARGE OF BURNING A SHIP AT SEA.—Capt. WILLIAM GRANT, of Rockland, Me., who is charged with having set fire to and destroyed the ship *Young Mechanic*, of Rockland, while taking a cargo of ice to Hong Kong, China, for the Suder Ice Company, was arraigned before United States Commissioner HALLETT, in Boston, on Tuesday morning. The first witness called was EDWARD H. PERKINS, the mate, who testified that he set the ship on fire in the forehold, while the crew were all washing decks, and that he did so because he feared for his life in case he refused. He added that he knew she was to be fired about three weeks before; was told so by the captain; the latter told him the vessel should never go to Hong Kong; first learned the same from the carpenter of the ship, and questioned the captain; never knew captain or second mate, CHARLES RIVERS, before this voyage; thought the project was understood when the vessel left the port; the project was talked over every other night, and he was ready several times to do the job; he thought that the matter of firing was considered, because there was a scarcity of salt, rigging and provisions; the vessel has but about a quarter the amount of provisions usually carried by vessels on long voyages; the reason the Captain gave was that the vessel was an old one and had sunk money every voyage; they left ship after fire in four boats and were picked up by a French bark at noon, and arrived in Pernambuco in three days. The steward also testified that the vessel was short of provisions.

Some ladies of Greenville, S. C., decorated the graves of the rebel soldiers with flowers on the 2d of July, and an impulsive young woman communicates to the Charleston *Courier* what she terms "a coup d'œil of the imposing and beautiful ceremony." She says: "On that memorable day many a sad heart watered a lowly grave with the crystal drops of affection's dower, and Memory, the sad recorder of human woes, was busy with her able pen." And she unhesitatingly asserts that though "SHERMAN may wear through his terrestrial pilgrimage the laurels of fame, when the last battle of life is fought, LEE and BEAUREGARD will appear before the Throne of God with a halo of celestial light encircling their hearts. Superior numbers have won the day—not 'right.' Poetry uses the rainbow tints for special effects, but ever attires its essential objects in the purest white light of truth."

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT—NARROW ESCAPE.—The New-Haven *Palladium* of the 9th says: "Yesterday, two ladies, daughters of ELISHA MIX, of New-York, were thrown out of a pony phaeton in which they were driving. The horse became frightened, and running, he attempted to pass through an open gate, but it being too narrow to admit the carriage, it stopped it, and the horse rushed on. As he started, the reins got around one of the ladies' neck, and she was being drawn after the heels of the terrified animal, when a gentleman ran forward and rescued her. The ladies were conveyed to adjoining residences and medical aid procured. It was found that no serious injuries had been sustained by them, and they were able to go to their home."

REMARKABLE BRIDGE.—The chains and iron-work of the Charlotte and Columbia Railroad bridge over the Catawba River, South Carolina, are made from the muskets, bayonets, shell, &c., picked up on Virginia battle-fields, and which were stored in the rebel armory in Charlotte when the building was burnt at the time of the evacuation. The iron was bought by Messrs. JOSEPH R. ANDERSON & Co., of the Tredegar Iron Works, as scrap iron, and by them worked up into cables, &c., to fill an order for the bridge.

MRS. DODDS, a member of the graduating class at Antioch College, Ohio, refused to read her essay at the recent commencement, because she was forbidden by the Trustees to appear on the stage in the Bloomer costume. But she received her diploma. The *Rochester Democrat* thinks that "if she had been allowed to enter the recitation rooms every day for four years, as an unusual act of dress, there would be no reason why she should not be permitted to appear in the same garb on the commencement stage. That she was not, shows inconsistency and moral cowardice on the part of the Faculty."

The Northampton (Mass.) *Gazette*, July 10, says: "The supply of apple in this region will not be so abundant as was promised several weeks ago. The young fruit set well, but it has since fallen from the trees, so that not more than a quarter of a crop will be gathered. The heavy frost of May 25 is supposed to have been the cause of this disaster. There will, however, be a much better crop than last year."

At a meeting of the Alumni of Harvard College, in Boston, on Tuesday, the following gentlemen were elected Overseers: For six years, Nathaniel Thayer, Wm. Gray, Rev. J. F. Clarke, D. E. Ware and D. Elliott; for five years, James Lawrence; for three years, Rev. E. E. Hale; for one year, S. E. Sweetser. Ex-Gov. Andrew and Gov. Bullock declined having their names used in connection with the election.

The work of reconstructing the locomotive works at Schenectady was commenced on Monday. The machinery on the lower floor will be serviceable to some extent, but that above was nearly ruined by falling when the building gave way—breaking or twisting it in all shapes. Work is being gradually resumed in the building which escaped the fire, and about 300 men are already employed.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* states that the tide of travel is not so heavy just now as a week or two ago, and the Eastern and Southern trains especially are not all crowded. The rush from the cities to the country is partly over, and travel will resume its wonted aspect until the homeward rush begins.

In Warren County, Iowa, recently a Mr. FERGUSON, aged 70, married a Miss BEAN, aged 20. Several years since FERGUSON'S daughter married a man from whom she was afterward divorced, and she subsequently married Mr. BEAN, whose daughter, by another marriage, is her father's present wife.

Dayton, a village in Rockingham County, Va., was terribly excited last week by the discovery that a man living there, named O'NEAL, had three wives, and several children with each. His first wife came on and sought him out, in order to get him to return to her, and this produced the exposure.

The Commencement exercises at Tufts College, Massachusetts, take place this week. E. P. WHIPPLE, Esq., delivered the oration before the literary societies on Tuesday morning. The poem was by B. P. SHILLABER, Esq., ("Mrs. Partington,") of the Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette*. Both were well received. Wednesday was Commencement.

According to the official figures, during the month of June the public baths in Boston were patronized as follows: Men, 27,872; boys, 71,992; women, 1,554; girls, 8,691. Total, 109,979. Only a portion of the baths were opened on the 1st of the month.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Ohio State Teachers' Association was held at Zanesville the past week. There were about three hundred teachers present, including a large number of ladies. The annual address was delivered by Prof. ELI T. TAPPAN, of Athens.

The class-day exercises of Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., occurred last week. The oration was delivered by STEPHEN H. OLIN, of New-York; the poem by LANNON R. ABBOTT, of Waterbury; and the prophecy by REESE B. GWILLIM, of Hartford.

The Concord and Claremont Railroad, now open to Bradford, twenty-six miles, was sold at auction at Concord, N. H., on Monday, for $100,000, subject to mortgages. It was bid off by Hon. JOSIAH MINOT.

It has been decided to have the general races on Lake Quinsigamond, (Worcester, Mass.,) open to all, but all to occur on the same day when the College regatta. The regatta occurs on the 27th inst.

The New-York operator on Monday night sent and received messages to and from San Francisco direct over the wires of the Western Union Telegraph line, a feat seldom accomplished.

A mutilated letter recently received at Halifax bore the indorsement on the envelope: "This letter was damaged in this office by a bullet from a Fenian musket."

The Deputy Grand Master of the Order of Masons of Ohio has ordered one hundred and forty-one different lodges to report at Warren on July 20.

Among the recent graduates at the Wesleyan Seminary in Lima, in this State, was a young colored woman, who bore off the honor of the third prize.

According to a statement of the Warden of the Iowa State Penitentiary, only two of its 115 inmates are Republicans.

An effort is being made to connect Des Moines, Iowa, with Chicago, *via* the Northwestern Railway.

It is stated that some seventy children have been born on Munjoy Hill, Portland, Me., since the fire.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING, monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 101 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES.
600 FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES,
C. WITTY, No. 678 Broadway,
near Bleecker-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 12,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 165 BOWERY, MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant and gifted lady tells all you wish to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881;
U. S FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

CHAS. GRAHAM,
BANKER AND BROKER,
NO. 64 BROADWAY AND 19 NEW-ST.,
STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

ROMAN LOAN.

AMERICAN ISSUE—FOUR MILLION DOLLARS.

To insure the Treasury of the Holy See complete independence during the negotiations pending between the Governments of France and Italy for the liquidation of the Papal State debt, His Holiness, Pope Pius IX., by Pontifical Act of the 11th of April, 1866, decreed the emission by subscription of the loan now offered to the public.

Although former loans have commanded nearly par, His Holiness, in view of the present condition of money matters, not wishing to impose a sacrifice upon those willing to assist him in surmounting his present temporary embarrassements, as well as to present inducements to capital, has decided to issue this loan at sixty-six (66) dollars gold for the one hundred dollar gold bond.

The bonds, payable to bearer, are 500 francs, or $100, (gold,) each bearing 5 per cent. interest per annum, in gold, the coupons payable semi-annually, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October, in Paris, or in New-York, Philadelphia, or New-Orleans, at the current rate of exchange. The issue, being at $66, (gold,) will give more than 7½ per cent. interest on the investment.

From 1870, $10,000 will annually be appropriated for the purchase of the bonds; the amount of interest of those canceled will be applied to the further reduction of the debt.

It is believed that this loan will commend itself to capitalists generally, and undoubtedly will to all good Catholics having at heart a desire to prove that His Holiness is not dependent on his missed Sunday collection.

No investment can present greater security than one guaranteed, as this is, by the pledged faith of a State which has always punctually fulfilled every engagement of the Pontifical Head.

Subscriptions received and coupons paid at the following banking houses:

Messrs. Edward Blount & Co., Paris, France.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York.
Messrs. Drexel & Co., No. 34 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
Messrs. —, New-Orleans.

Subscriptions also received by Mr. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

Mr. Robert Murphy being the bearer to us of introductory letters from the Apostolic Nuncio at Paris, we feel authorized to commend most earnestly to the care of his mission to the reverend clergy and faithful of our diocese.

Given at New-York this 25d day of June, A. D., 1866.
JOHN, Archbishop of New-York.

The venerable Catholic clergy throughout the United States are requested to publish this good work; will please receive subscriptions and the amount thereof and forward the same, by draft or express, to the Central Office, at the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., marked on the package, "Pontifical Loan," a receipt of which the bonds will be immediately transmitted to ROBERT MURPHY, Agent.

EXCHANGE OF N. C. BONDS.

STATE OF N. C., TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, June 27, 1866.

Under the authority of an ordinance of the Convention, ratified June 16, 1866, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 1st day of November, 1866, for the exchange of the principal of any bonds issued by the State prior to the 20th of May, 1861, for certificates of stock and other interests held by the State in various corporations. The principal of these are stocks in the following companies:

North Carolina Railroad Co	$3,000,000
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Co	682,500
Atlantic and N. C. Railroad Co	1,668,000
Western N. C. Railroad Co	1,410,000
Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Co	350,000

Second bonds secured by mortgages on the entire property of the following corporations:

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Co	$2,000,000
Western (Coalfield) Railroad Co	500,000
Atlantic and N. C. Railroad Co	181,164 88

The interest acquired by the purchaser of the stock of any corporation will not be greater than that of the holder of the like amount of the general stock of the same corporation.

The stocks belonging to the Literary Fund, e. g. the stock in the Wilmington and Weldon and Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Companies, and in various banks, are not included in this advertisement.

Bids at less than the par value of the stocks or other interests will not be entertained. Any premium realized will be applied in payment of past due coupons of the bonds delivered in exchange.

Copies of the law authorizing the exchange and more detailed lists of the stocks, &c., will be forwarded by the undersigned to applicants.

It is made my duty to accept those terms deemed most advantageous to the State and the option of rejecting any or all bids is reserved.

KEMP P. BATTLE, Public Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR
$100,000
NEW AQUEDUCT STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, July 24, 1866, at 12 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars of "New Aqueduct Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by Chapter 548 of the Laws of 1866.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of August, 1864, from the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the person whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New Aqueduct Stock of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the public require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 11, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, June 19, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at their office in Cincinnati on TUESDAY, the 17th of July, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., to vote upon the question of an increase of the capital stock of the Company five hundred thousand dollars. By order of the Board of Directors.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

AGENCY OF THE ROMAN LOAN.

One hundred dollar gold bonds ready for delivery at sixty-six dollars, gold, each.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Authorized Agent,
No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO
BANKERS,
No. 30 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOLDERS of Certificates of Indebtedness, issued under acts of Congress approved March 1 and 17, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts and the tenor of said certificates, is prepared to redeem, before maturity, certificates of Indebtedness falling due after Aug. 31, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before July 15, 1866; and that thereafter such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be paid on presentation to the Department, with interest only to said 15th of July.
H. MCCULLOCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO.,
No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 20th of September next, notice is hereby given that no such bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 7, 1866.

THIS COMPANY WILL ISSUE REGISTERED bonds, of the denomination of $2,000, without coupons, both interest and principal being payable to order, upon the surrender, for cancellation, of equivalent amounts in any of the similar coupon bonds. The conditions upon which such registered bonds will be issued will be made known on application to this office.
R. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable July 1, 1866, will be paid on that day by Daniel Devlin, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.
The transfer-books will be closed Monday, the 9th inst.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1866.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY
OFFICE NO. 62 BROADWAY, July 9, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 62 Broadway, on THURSDAY, July 19, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees for the ensuing year.
J. G. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States.—No. 6 Beekman-st. Room No. 4, Bridge-st. side Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	100½	100¾	June, 1-20	103⅝	104
Coupon, '81	100⅝	100¾	July, '65	103⅜	103½
5-20 Regist'd, '62	103⅝	103¾	July, C. I. N's	99	100
5-20 Coupon, '62	103⅝	103¾	Aug., C. I. N's	98¾	99
5-20 Coupon, '64	103⅝	103¾	Sept., C. I. N's	98¼	98½
5-20 Coupon, '65	103⅝	103¾	Oct., C. I. N's	97⅝	97¾
10-40 Registered	99½	99¾	Nov., C. I. N's	96⅞	97
10-40 Coupon	99½	99¾	Dec., C. I. N's	96⅜	96½
Curr'y Certifics	100⅛	100¼	Jan., C. I. N's	95⅞	96
Gold	142½	142⅝	Feb., C. I. N's	95⅜	95½
August, 1-30	103⅝	104	Oct., C. I. N's	93	103½

THE COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL
CHRONICLE,
THE THIRD VOLUME

of this journal commences with the present month, (July, 1866.) All persons who desire to preserve THE CHRONICLE for binding should subscribe now, as it is frequently impossible to obtain back numbers complete.

The COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL CHRONICLE enters upon its second year with the names of the leading houses in all classes of business upon its subscription list, and acknowledged to be the most complete and valuable paper of its kind published in the United States. It is issued every Saturday morning, at No. 60 William-st., by the publishers of *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*.

Terms of subscription per year for the *Chronicle*, with *Daily Bulletin*, $12; for *Chronicle*, without *Daily Bulletin*, $10; for *Daily Bulletin* alone, $5.

WILLIAM B. DANA & CO., Publishers,
No. 60 William-st., New-York.

HENRY C. HARDY, JOHN GARNETT GUTHREY, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

HARDY & GUTHREY,
BANKERS,
STOCK, GOLD, AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
Have removed from 72 Beaver,
to 62 Wall-st., First Floor, New York,
where they will be pleased to receive orders for the purchase and sale of the various issues of
NATIONAL AND STATE BONDS,
RAILWAY AND OTHER SECURITIES;
GOLD AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
Collections made upon accessible points in the South, and elsewhere.

AUTHORIZED REFERENCE:
Moses Taylor, Esq., President, } National City Bank,
Benj. Cartwright, Esq., Cashier. } No. 52 Wall-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1866:

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills Discounted		$1,236,514 25
Indebtedness of Directors	$14,700 53	
Banking-house	48,000 00	
Current Expenses	17,391 08	
Cash Items, including Revenue Stamps	113,629 46	
Due from the following National Banks	27,954 65	
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulating Notes	150,000 00	
Other U. S. Securities	154,700 00	
R. R. Bonds and Securities on hand	140,000 00	
Cash on hand, Circulating Notes of other National Banks and Checks	191,670 39	
Cash on hand in Circulating Notes of State Banks	3,036 00	
Specie	17,256 70	
Fractional Currency	$2,000 00	
Legal Tender Notes	30,000 00	
Compound Interest Notes	145,190 00—	488,690 00
Total		$2,617,840 53

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$422,700 00
Surplus Fund	222,262 30
Circulating No. 66 received from Comptroller	$120,260 00
Less amount on hand	10,190 00
Amount outstanding	120,190 00
Individual deposits	1,816,850 67
Due the following National Banks	8,704 00
State Bank Circulation outstanding	5,702 96
Discount	5,435 94
Interest	28,028 28
Profit and Loss	3,445 00
Dividends unpaid	
Total	$2,617,840 53

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss: I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the Pacific National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3d day of July, 1866.
EDWARD HALL, Notary Public.
[Revenue stamp, canceled.]

OFFICE OF PROPRIETORS OF THE CITY OF BRUNSWICK, GA., No. 17 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE CITY OF BRUNSWICK, in accordance with the instructions of the shareholders, have completed the subdivision of the property held by the Company, and which they now offer for sale upon the following terms, viz.: Five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in cash, and ninety-five per cent. in the stock of the proprietors of the City of Brunswick, at its par value.

For example: A lot on which the valuation is placed at $2,000, the purchaser will pay five per cent. in cash.....$100 00
And nineteen shares of the stock for the balance, being.....1,900 00
Total.....$2,000 00

Upon these terms, those desiring to locate at Brunswick may obtain property at low cost, while the surrender of the stock for cancellation secures to the Company full and satisfactory payment.

Sales will be made from this office and by the resident director and agent, CHARLES L. SCHLATTER, Esq., at Brunswick, Ga. By order of the Board,
W. C. WEED, Secretary.

JERSEY CITY, July 9, 1866.

TO THE HOLDERS OF JERSEY CITY WAR BONDS.—The undersigned will receive proposals until the 16th inst. at the office of the Comptroller, City Hall, for the sale to them of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) the whole or any part thereof, of the said bonds, for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.
WM. CLARKE,
F. F. C. YOUNG,
T. R. BENWELL,
OBAS. R. O'NEILL,
Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE (?) seven and three-tenths coupons, payable July 15, inst., will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.
JAMES GALLATIN,
Assistant Treasurer, United States.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. RAILROAD STOCK, PAYING TEN PER CENT. DIVIDENDS; SELT RAILROAD AND OTHER CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS; ALSO CHOICE INSURANCE STOCKS. ALL FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

STOCK FOR SALE—A FEW SHARES AT A discount, in an incorporated New-York manufacturing company doing an increasing business at a profit of 150 per cent. Address PROFIT, Box 184 *Times* Office.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE funds past due coupons of Tennessee bonds, without charge.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALBANY, N. Y., having thirty years to run, for sale on favorable terms.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.
STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1866.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE Per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM H. H. MOORE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—JULY DIVIDEND FOR 1866.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all amounts of deposit not drawn under, and four per cent. per annum on all amounts over five hundred dollars (free of Government tax,) on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of July. Interest not called for will be added to the principal.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.
E. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

OFFICE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.,
(NORTH RIVER BANK BUILDING,)
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after 5th inst.
N. C. MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 3 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 20th inst.
Transfer-books will be closed from the 17th to the 20th, both days inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 28 WARREN-ST.
DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. MONDAY, July 16, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six and Five per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT S. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 128 BROADWAY, July 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free of tax, payable on the 20th of July next.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York building,) has this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 156 Broadway.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent. (free of tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 9th inst. Transfer-book closed until that date.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1866.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1866.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Seven per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 247 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, July 10, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 16th inst.
J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NINETEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
OFFICE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST.,
JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 7, 1866.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
J. FAULMEL, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE, 3d-av.,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third WEDNESDAY in July.
Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 P. M.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 295 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) per Cent. (free of Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GOODE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.
LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 40 Wall-st.
CASH CAPITAL, $300,000.

A semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand, has been declared by this Company.
ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1866.

The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th day of July next.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

The NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th inst., and amended March 4, 1868, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said District, will remain open for the inspection of all persons for the space of ten days from the date hereof, and immediately thereafter for the space of five days, viz: from the 12th to the 17th of July, I will sit at my office, Nos. 21 and 23 Bible House, Astor-place, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M. to hear and determine any relative to any erroneous or excessive valuation, assessment or enumeration returned in said annual list.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that no appeal will be allowed to any party after he shall have been duly assessed, and the annual list containing the assessment has been transmitted to the Collector of this District.

All appeals must be made in writing and state the particular cause, matter and thing respecting which a decision is requested, and the ground or principle of error complained of.

GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER,
Assessor Seventh District,
New-York.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT-OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 11, 1866.

ON THE PETITION OF LINUS YALE, Jr., of New-York, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 19th day of October, 1852, for an improvement in "burglar proof latches for door safe, walls, vaults, &c.," for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 19th day of October, 1866, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent-office on MONDAY, the 1st day of October next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted. All persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent-office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing. All testimony offered by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application. All depositions and other papers relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office *twenty days* before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten days* after filing the depositions. Orders, &c., affecting the interests published in the *Republican* and *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Times*, New-York, once a week for three successive weeks, the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
THOMAS HARLAND,
Acting Commissioner of Patents.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the fifth Monday of July, 1866, I will draw Jurors for the following Court, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 6th day of August, 1866.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE PER CENT. SALT WILL be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
W. H. KING, Water Registrar.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PENSIONS.

A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all persons who have lost the eye, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new blanks, to make out and prosecute applications for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be $10. Under the OLD PENSION LAW address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

OFFICE OF MAYNARD & TIEMANN,
MINING ENGINEERS AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS, No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York, and Denver City, Colorado. Assays of gold and silver. Analyses of ores, minerals, guano, soda ash, furnace products, &c., &c.
Special attention given to the analyses of iron ores, iron slag and iron cinder.

ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONS.

We are making applications under the new law for pensions. Allowance from $6 to $25 per month. Those who have their certificates should make a new application.
L. BROWN, Solicitor. No. 1 Park-place.

GUERLAIN
PERFUMER
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external

SHIPPING.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 47 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GARDNER.....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GARDNER.....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS.
Main Saloon.....$100 | Lower Saloon.....$80
Second class..$30.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agen s in Paris.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS.
Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power.....19th July,
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power.....2d August.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power...16th Aug't.

Further departures: September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 6, 20.

DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 15; December 8, 19.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $82 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $115; second cabin, $90; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.

For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON III.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, July 14
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Aug. 11
EUROPE.....LAMARIE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $125; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 per second cabin, $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

EXTRA STEAMERS, alternating with the mail line, and at lower rates, are appointed to sail for Havre direct:
VERA CRUZ...Capt. RELIARD.....Saturday, Aug. 4
TAMPICO.....Capt. GILBERT PIERRE.Saturday, Aug. 18
FLORIDE.....Capt. .....Saturday, Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
Chief cabin, including wine.....$80
Steerage, with superior fare.....40

For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP NAPOLEON III., FOR BREST and Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, on SATURDAY MORNING, July 14, at 9 o'clock. This early hour is on account of the state of the tide on the bar. Passengers are requested to be on board at 6:30 o'clock, or they may sleep on board Friday night.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.
OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAIKOURA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.

TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st July, or Melbourne, 1st August.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Otago, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 30.

Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of freight and freight on application to ——, Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office, New-York.
PANAMA, May 22, 1866. WM. G. SEALY, Agent.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE.
NEW-YORK—ANTWERP.

To travelers and shippers of cargo to Europe, desirous of avoiding the German ports, on account of the war, an opportunity is afforded of doing so by their selecting this line.

The Company's 3-3. G. I. Veritas iron screw steamship

CIRCASSIAN,
THOMAS J. ELLIS, Commander, 2,000 tons and 1,200-horse power, will leave Pier No. 20 North River, (foot of Day-st.)

ANTWERP DIRECT,
on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of July.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $62 50; Steerage, $37 50, payable in gold.

This is the most direct route to Holland, Western Germany, the Rhine and Switzerland.

The accommodation and fare for passengers are in every respect first-class.

An experienced surgeon on board.

Through bills of lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

For freight or passage apply to
WM. M. SALEM & CO.,
General Agents,
No. 110 Pearl-st., (Hanover-square.)

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

JUNE 30.—ARIZONA, A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Farnsworth.

JULY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, JEFF. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Watkins.

JULY 31.—NEW-YORK, WEIR, connecting SACRAMENTO, Gaverly.

All despatches touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA
ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
THE NORTH AMERICAN MINING COMPANY
Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY M. SMITH, Commander,
On the 20th of July, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., with passengers and freight for their connecting steamer on the Pacific, the AMERICA, now lying at Sau Juan del Sur, in Nicaragua.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved their transit route. The full stages of water on lake and river insures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $175 to $200. | Second-class, $125. | Third-class, $65.
In currency.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.

For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
LABEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
ROANOKE, Capt. KING,
EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 113 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

PIERSON'S LINE STEAMSHIPS,
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The first-class steamship
CATHARINE WHITING,
S. F. BAKER, Commander,
Is loading at Pier No. 1 North River; sails SATURDAY, July 14, positively, at 4 P. M. Freight taken at the lowest rates. Bills Lading signed at the office, and every facility offered shippers. Goods shipped by this line to any Cape Fear River will be forwarded, free of drayage, by Cape Fear Steamboat Line. Apply to
CHAS. S. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.
WORTH & LATHEL, Agents at Wilmington.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES.....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.

Cabin passage.....$20
The favorite passenger steamship
GENERAL BARNES,
will leave on THURSDAY, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 26 North River.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents in Savannah,
WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
PIONEER LINE.
The first-class steamship
TYBEE,
Capt. J. CROWELL,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, July 14.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 15 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
The favorite steamship SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, of the Empire Line, will sail SATURDAY, July 14, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, will sail for London direct on SATURDAY, July 21, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown.—A extra Cunard steamer will leave
ALEPPO.....WEDNESDAY, July 18.
MARATHON.....WEDNESDAY, July 25.
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1.
These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.
Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by
J. & A. SCOTT'S
favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The favorite side-wheel steamship EAGLE, E. B. GREENE, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, July 18, punctually, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship NORTH AMERICA, L. F. TEMPERMAN, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on
SATURDAY, July 21,
at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. JOHN, N. B., VIA EASTPORT.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamship,
RAPIDAN,
WM. BAILEY, Commander,
being unavoidably detained, will leave for the above ports on TUESDAY, July 17, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 36 North River. Freight received on Saturday.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.....THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER.....Capt. B. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA.....Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA,
will leave on THURSDAY, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, CHEVEY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—THE A 1 steamship STARLIGHT, PEDRICK, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., on THURSDAY, July 19, at 3 P. M.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C REGULAR LINE, PIER NO. 14 EAST RIVER, FOOT OF WALL-ST.—The popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, Wm. H. WEST Commander, will sail THIS DAY, (Saturday,) July 14, at 3 P. M. Freight received up to 2 o'clock. Unsurpassed accommodations for passengers. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.

The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHAS. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st., at 12 o'clock M., connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for the accommodation trains on New-York and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport, from Naugatuck Railroad wharf, EVERY NIGHT (Saturdays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M. The new and splendid steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOAN MCNEIL, leaves New-York from same pier EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 3:30 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with ride New-York and New-Haven Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 7½ A. M., on arrival of early morning trains from Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.

CHARLES ROCKWELL, Superintendent.
WM. H. WILCOX, agent on Pier.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 28 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton, and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)

For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
M. L. MCOREADY & CO.,
No. 36 South-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 6, (foot of Rutgers-st.) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance. For passage apply on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT
FOR KEYPORT.

The steamer CHICOPEE leaves foot of Barclay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock, landing at Chelsea, Union, Woodbridge, Rossville and Perth Amboy. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3 P. M.

FOR PEEKSKILL AND SING SING—THE flower Hudson Steamboat Company's daily line of steamers will leave on and after THURSDAY, 12th inst. as follows: the SLEEPY HOLLOW, for Peekskill, will leave foot of Chambers-st. at 3:45 P. M., touching at 34th-st. at 4; stopping at Yonkers, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Grassy Point; returning leaves Peekskill at 6:30 A. M., touching as above. The SUNNYSIDE, for Sing Sing, will leave the foot of Chambers-st. at 4:45 P. M., stopping at Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington and Tarrytown; returning leaves Sing Sing at 6:30 A. M., stopping as above. The SUNNYSIDE will also make an excursion trip to Sing Sing daily, leaving Chambers-st. at 8 and 9 A. M., touching at 34th-st. and 9:45; stopping at her usual stations, and returning to Chambers-st. at 4 P. M. Freight received at the company's dock, foot of Chambers-st. daily until 5 P. M.

JULY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents; freight on light parcels, 12½c.; tight barrels, 20c. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. H. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
JULY.	JULY.
Sunday, 15, at 7½ A. M.	Sunday, 15, at 5 P. M.
Monday, 16, 7½ A. M.	Monday, 16, 11 A. M.

JULY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer METAMORA, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, July 13, at 3½ P. M.	Friday, July 13, at 6½ A. M.
Saturday, July 14, at 4 P. M.	Saturday, July 14, at 6½ A. M.

DAY LINE STEAMBOAT.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight handled or carried at owners' risk.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9½, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

REDUCTION OF FARE. WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS.—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:45, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.

New-York to Montreal	$11 40
New-York to Niagara Falls	8 45
New-York to Syracuse	5 05
New-York to Rochester	6 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls	8 25

TROY EVENING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare reduced to $1 during the season, every day except Saturdays and Sundays, at 5 P. M. Steamers CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE from Harrison-st. Pier, connecting with the New-York Central. West, and checking baggage and ticketing to all points north.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK, leaves Pier No. 37, East River, (foot of Market-st.), EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The new and elegant steamer BOARDMAN, T. R. PADDOCK Commander, will leave south side Chambers-st. at 7½ A. M., landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing and Verplanck's, touching at 34th-st. each way. Returning leaves Haverstraw at 1:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—Steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves foot of Chambers-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ A. M., touching at 34th-st. and Yonkers. Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburgh at 1½ P. M.

STEAMBOAT FOR NEWARK AND BERGEN POINT.—The steamboat THOS. P. WAY leaves foot of Barclay-st., for Newark, stopping at Bergen Point each way, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.; leaves Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 7½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. Sundays, leaves at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. New-York, 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. S. BULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NEW JERSEY leaves Hartman's Dock daily, (without exception,) at 6 A. M. Lands at 34th-st. Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE will leave Pier No. 34, foot of Harrison-st., North River, SUNDAY, July 15, at 9 A. M., touching at 34th-st. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points North and West.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWARK.—THE steamboat THOMAS P. WAY will make her regular Sunday trips to Newark, leaving New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way.

CITY ISLAND, NEW-ROCHELLE AND MAMARONECK.—The fast steamer MATTANO, Capt. MANIE, leaves Rutgers-slip, East River, daily, at 4 P. M., for the above named places. Returning, reaches the city at 8:15 A. M. Fare only 15 cents.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—On and after June 23 the fast steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip daily at 3:45 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Returning will reach the city in the morning at 7:25.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY
(The finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On the morning the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, July 16, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Saratoga Springs. Also, sleeping cars. Also, sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh. Also, sleeping-car every day, Sundays excepted, for Troy. Also, Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.

4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.

7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
6:30 P. M., for Hicks'ville and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Babylon.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot, at 8 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 5:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:26 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM EXCURSION AMONG THE ICEBERGS.

The steamship COMMERCE, under charge of Capt. J. W. DODGE, will leave Boston on the 25th inst., for an
EXCURSION TO LABRADOR,
touching at Sydney, C. B., St. Johns, N. F., and other places of interest, meeting, most probably, the Atlantic Telegraph Fleet, and returning by way of Charlottetown, P. E. I.

This excursion, being the thirteenth which Capt. Dodge has made to this locality, will afford one of the most healthful and pleasant ways of spending the month of August. The splendid shooting and fishing, the delightful scenery, the salubrious air and cool climate, the safety from cholera and other epidemics, all combine to render the excursion an extremely attractive one.

Good accommodations and attendance will be provided for passengers of either sex. Cabin passage, covering all expenses, $250. As the steamer will sail promptly on the 25th, places should be secured at once. For particulars address J. W. DODGE, Hampton Falls, N. H., or FRANKLIN SNOW & CO., No. 4 Commerce-street, Boston.

Tickets to be obtained of F. SNOW & CO.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS
TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The splendid low-pressure passenger steamers NORTHERN LIGHT and LAC LA BELLE will sail the following days, on grand pleasure excursions to the Upper Lakes, leaving Cleveland at 9 o'clock P. M., and Detroit the following day, at 10 P. M.:

NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. M. H. MUSCH, TUESDAY, July 10 and 24. THURSDAY, July 5, 19 and 31. TUESDAY, Aug. 7 and 21.

LAC LA BELLE, Capt. JOHN SPALDING, TUESDAY, July 17 and 31. THURSDAY, Aug. 9 and 23. TUESDAY, Aug. 14 and 28.

Rooms can be secured for any or the trips, or further information obtained, by addressing
ROBERT HANNA & CO.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—The delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay of New-York, and Hamilton, &c., to Fort Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. H. CLAYTON, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS—FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES—The large steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, barges WALTER SANDS, WM. JAY HASKETT and WM. H. MORTON, with other steamboats and barges; also Dadley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park, a new grove. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE.—The steamer SYLVAN GROVE will leave Peck-slip on SUNDAY, July 15, at 9 o'clock A. M., for College Point, Whitestone, Flat Rock and City Island, New-Rochelle and Glen Cove. Returning, leave Glen Cove at 3:30 P. M.; New-Rochelle at 4 P. M., landing at 8th-st. and 34th-st. each way.

FOR EXCURSIONS—CROSSETT'S GROVE—The favorite steamboats CHICOPEE and HENRY SMITH, the barges ANNA and WILLIAM ROBERTS, and other groves' boats and barges such as desired. No. 362 West-st., near Christopher.
HENRY B. CROSSETT.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WITH AN ENGLISH FAMILY at Bedford, Brooklyn, for a gentleman who is fond of a domestic home: large garden, bath, hot and cold water, &c. Private entrance; three minutes, day and night, and Sundays; 35 minutes from Fulton ferry; accommodation for keeping a horse; no other boarders. Apply to Mr. RICHARDSON, No. 100 William-st., New-York, for further information.

WANTED—BY a GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, first-class board and a good suite of rooms on the second floor; must have all the modern improvements; location between 4th and 17th sts., west of Broadway, or on Brooklyn Heights. A family having more room than they want, with no boarders, will find this a rare opportunity. Best of reference given and required. Address Box No. 1,378 Post-office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR persons; location preferred in or near Washington-av., Brooklyn. If two desirable rooms could be engaged with a small private family, would expect to remain, if mutually satisfactory, together until May next. All directions, stating particulars, BLOOMFIELD, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

ANY INSTRUCTRESS, REAL ESTATE Agent, sexton, or other reliable party, who will undertake to procure, in a genteel family, safe and comfortable accommodations with some private family near 36th-st. and 6th-av., for a respectable seamstress, unable to board—hunt herself, will receive liberal compensation by addressing ROOMS, Box No. 173 *Times* Office, immediately.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 25 ABINGDON-square, a front room on second floor, and back room with extension on the same floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; references required. Dinner at 6½ P. M.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE rooms and board for the coming Fall and Winter, in a private family living between 4th and 6th avs. and above 14th-st. Address Box No. 5,678 Post-office.

BOARD OR ROOMS ONLY—FOR TWO GENTlemen, or a gentleman and wife. Terms reasonable. Apply, 18th-st., corner of 9th-av., over drug-store.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer in a private family in Westchester County: location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT HUNTER, N. Y., among the Catskills. Rooms cool and pleasant, shady drives and walks in the vicinity, within a few miles of Cauterskill and Kaaterskill falls, and near the famous trouting streams of the Clove. For particulars, address or call on J. W. AMERMAN, No. 90 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—A private family will let two large corner rooms, with first-class board; grounds large and well shaded; 12 minutes' walk from depot or boat; stable if required. Apply at Clarke's Gallery, No. 699 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ON THE CATSKILLS, in Delaware County, on the Delaware, 40 miles from the Hudson River. Good table, spacious house, pure air, pleasant drives, trout fishing, billiard table, baths, &c. Address W. A. F., Box 39 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON ON THE Hudson in private family; ample grounds; well shaded, extending to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVINE, No. 2 Wall-st.

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SOUTH CAROLINA.

Condition of Charleston—Feeling of the People—Political Conversations and Impressions—Graves of the Southern Dead—Address by J. L. Girardeau.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sunday, June 24, 1866.

It will be remembered that, beside the destruction of property caused by GILLMORE'S "swamp angel" and other engines of war, this city has suffered the ordeal of three or four large fires, and one or more explosions, and necessarily a picture of Charleston is a sorry sight. A large number of imposing public structures, stately mercantile edifices, and magnificent churches, were laid low by the late destructive conflagration. Go where you will—penetrate any portion of this once charming and thrifty city, and vast fields of ruin meet your gaze. Some of the finest buildings in the city—the Mills House, for instance, which, by the way, miraculously escaped the devouring element—are bounded on all sides by inclosures of half-crumbling walls and goblin-looking chimneys. How many thousands of people, North and South, during the prosecution of the war, prayed for the destruction of Charleston! I once heard a prisoner of war, who came into Gen. KING'S camp in front of Atlanta, say: "This thing all originated at Charleston. I wish the d—d city would be burnt up." Hundreds of Northerners could not indulge in a wish too bad for the end of Charleston—many wished it sunk, and as many wished it destroyed by fire. Well, it is neither sunk, nor is it entirely burned up. But now that a great deal of the hatred and ill-feeling engendered by the late unhappy strife has passed, or is passing away, I believe none—North or South—are so unchristianlike as to regret that the destruction is less complete.

A large number of the Southern cities, however, have, in a measure, shared the fate of Charleston. Hundreds of flourishing cities, towns, villages and neighborhoods in the regions of the Mississippi Valley have been laid low by fire and the sword. Among the large cities destroyed or partially destroyed, through the medium of war, were Atlanta, Marietta, Milledgeville and Savannah, Ga.; Charleston and Columbia, S. C.; Mobile, Montgomery and Selma, Ala.; Corinth, Jackson and Vicksburgh, Miss., and many others, too numerous to mention now.

All of these once flourishing cities I have visited within the past few months, and I notice that, Phenix-like, they are rising from their ashes. And it must be remembered that this work of restoration partakes of no charity. Time was when the burning or partial destruction of a single city, or the havoc produced by epidemics, would untie the purse-strings of all the charitably disposed in the United States. Let New-York, or Philadelphia or Boston become paralyzed, and lose thousands of her people through the agency of an epidemic, and contributions of substantial aid would flow from every portion of the Northern States; or let Albany, or Hartford, or Providence be visited by disastrous conflagrations, and the entire people of that section known as the loyal States would respond *en masse* to the cries of the sufferers. These things have happened many times—particularly in 1855, when the yellow fever localities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Charleston and other cities were substantially succored from every portion of the United States. War disturbed this; hundreds of Southern cities have been destroyed by fire and the sword, with none to mourn the loss who could afford substantial aid.

But, notwithstanding the sufferers in these great conflagrations are poor and friendless, they have gone to work with a will, and in a manner which displays the true American character. The change in Atlanta is the most marvelous. Two thousand houses, nearly, were destroyed in August and September, 1864, and at present the city is nearly rebuilt. I doubt whether a northern city could do better. Jackson, Miss., is also nearly itself again. And Charleston, which suffered beyond all account, is boxing up her chimneys. It will take some years to rebuild Charleston, owing, partly to a scarcity of funds, and partly to the fact that a number of the buildings destroyed were among the finest edifices in the country. But workmen are engaged in all parts of the city in removing the rubbish, &c., while whole squares of brick and stone walls are creeping upward.

I have not been in South Carolina long enough, may be, to get a correct idea of the people. But, from what I have seen of the people, at the hotels, and on the streets, and at other public places, I do not hesitate to declare that they are as loyal as the great body of Southerners to be found in any of the seceded States. Although they are not strictly a Yankee-loving people, yet they obey all laws, pay their taxes, and have forever renounced all hopes, if not all inclinations, indeed, of a separate nationality. These people can be trusted—there is no mistake about them. If our politicians and editors of a malicious stripe, and theirs do., would cease war, we would be as strongly united in feeling as we are by law—the latter of which there is, of course, no question.

The chief clerk (or cashier) of the Mills House is a Providence man, and a strong Union man, of the Johnson school. In an extended conversation with him yesterday, in which he spoke quite freely, I gathered what I consider very reliable information. He informed me that nearly two-thirds of the boarders at the Mills House were Southernors, half of whom were South Carolinians. He also said that they talked with him freely and confidentially, and he added: "I must confess I have not heard one single disloyal utterance. They are earnestly engaged in recovering a portion of what they have lost, and indulge in politics hardly none whatever. When they do talk politics, of course they don't take sides with the SUMNER and STEVEN'S party; and you can tell your people that there is very little disloyalty existing in this State. Some of the young ladies are rather bitter against the blue-coats, and some of the men are extremely reticent, but in my estimation this is a small thing for a great Government like our's to take notice of." I had quite a talk with Gen. SCOTT and another Federal officer, both of whom are at the Mills House, and they give it, as their impression, that the people here are honest in their expressions of loyalty, and are more favorably disposed toward the Government than ever the Creoles of Louisiana, or the Minorcans of Florida were at any time prior to the war. The latter officer told me that he had only heard one remark during his stay in Charleston that made him mad, and that was hearing a fellow ask at the table: "What's the news from the United States this morning?"

I notice, every once in a while, letters in extreme Northern papers, signed by "Truth," "Justice," "Loyalty," "Right," and others, the authors of whom must be bad, scheming characters, with no fear of God in their hearts or humanity in their compositions. It is a singular fact that these letters all agree that the entire Southern people are disloyal. These statements, it is unnecessary to say, are unmitigated falsehoods. While I remain firm in my convictions that the South, though not as yet patriotically inclined—and if its people were, no sensible man would trust them—is to all intents and purposes loyal. I claim that there are a good many bad men still in existence. But that is the case in every community; and I would scorn to be the man who would aid in crushing these people entirely to death. I have been in the South nearly all the time since the war, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and take my views from a Republican stand-point and as one who gloried in the destruction of slavery and the whipping of the Southern people; but, for the life of me, I fail to discover that "uniform disloyalty," and those "nests of traitors" so much spoken of by Treasury agents, *alias* cotton thieves; Freedmen's Bureau officers, who have got a good thing and want to keep it; officers of colored regiments, who dislike the idea of going back to tape-measuring; purchasers of property at the direct tax sales, sutlers' clerks and others. But what is most strange is the fact that many of our people believe these stories, all of which are base falsehoods, and concocted for base purposes; most of the authors of whom are heartless adventurers, who eke out a nefarious existence by gouging the freedmen and misrepresenting the whites.

Among other persons whom I have talked with since my stay here is a Mr. GODFREY, a merchant; and whom I became acquainted with upon a steamer from Augusta to Savannah last Winter. He said to me last night, "We fought hard, because we thought we were fighting for what was right. I tell you, my history is a sad one; I lost three dear brothers killed dead, and am myself maimed for life. I would have fought ten years longer and sacrificed all I held in the world, even my wife, if we could have been successful at the end of that time. But the war is over; secession is forever dead, and no one realizes the fact better than I do. Now I sincerely feel that we have no Government but the United States Government, and I consider myself just as loyal to that Government as any man is at the North. I tell you, TRUMAN, most of your people did not understand us. We are made of good stuff, and fought well, didn't we? and we will do it again; and I hope it will be shortly, for we want to show the United States Government that we *are* loyal, that we have but one Government, and we will fight for it. We have got some bad men among us, but they're valorous in words alone, and are of no account. I tell you, on the whole, we are all right. I would stake my existence that we could raise more men in South Carolina in case of a foreign war than Massachusetts could, especially at this time, for between you and me, it is my impression that old Massachusetts did't like JOHNSON much better than South Carolina did LINCOLN." There are hundreds of men like Mr. GODFREY all over the South, who only wish some grand chance to prove their loyalty.

Last Saturday was an impressive and gloomy day in Charleston. It was the day set apart by the ladies of this city and surrounding towns for the decoration of the graves of the Confederate dead, most of whom repose at Magnolia Cemetery. Nearly all of the stores, except some Boston firms, were closed before noon, and the city presented a Sabbath-day appearance. Protestant and Catholic denominations alike and together joined in the floral tribute, the flowers being the contributions of citizens. The entire day was devoted to ceremonies of some character or other; and, although it was the anniversary of the battle of Secessionville, which was quite a Federal defeat, I witnessed nothing which savored of a celebration of this well-known rebel victory. Services took place at all the churches in the morning. I visited St. Mary's Church, in the porch of which was a pyramid made of magnolia, palm branches, evergreens, white roses and other flowers, in the centre of which suspended a wreath with the inscription, "To the memory of the Confederate dead." The most critical observer would have failed to have detected anything of a political character whatever; it was a purely devotional exercise, and nothing more. The floral exercises took place, or commenced, at 5 P. M., at Magnolia Park, many of the participants in which got completely drenched by a smart shower which had fallen half an hour before. The distribution of the flowers was a most solemn and impressive exhibition. No grave escaped attendance, and men and women shed tears profusely.

At the cemetery a prayer was delivered, songs were sung, poetry repeated, and addresses were made. I send you a short extract of the address of Mr. J. L. GIRARDEAU, which will give you a fair idea of the tenor of all the others:

We have come, my friends, to this sacred spot, in obedience to the promptings of a universal and well-nigh irresistible instinct of the human heart. Men of all climes, of all types of civilization, and of all forms of religion, unite in doing honor to the memory of their dead. The philosopher and the savage, the Pagan, the Mohammedan, the Jew, and the Christian, are as one in the indulgence of the sentiment which dictates the discharge of those mournful offices, the last which it is competent to affection to render in behalf of kindred, countrymen and friends.

We are here as mourners to-day. We have repaired to this burial-ground to mingle the tear of a common sorrow, and to pay that tribute of respect to our deceased soldiers which was previously prevented by the hindrance of war. The act which we have assembled to perform is suggested not by acrimony toward the living, but by affection for the dead. Simply retrospective in its character, it has no covert political complexion, and no latent reference to the future. It affords, it is true, not only an expression of our grief over the ashes of our departed heroes, but of our admiration for their characters and our love for their memories and their names; but there is no noble heart even among those who were victors in the great and sanguinary struggle through which we have passed that would refuse to us the consolation of dropping a tear, and of laying our chaplets of cypress upon the graves of our dead.

We are here as mourners, not only for our own unutterable losses, but as representatives of the disconsolate kindred of many of those who here sleep in death, debarred by distance from participating with us in these sad rites; of fathers and mothers who sent forth their sons with their benedictions to see them no more on earth; of wives and sisters who slowly and reluctantly unwound their arms of affection from the necks of husbands and brothers, whose faces they were destined never more to look upon in this world; of little orphaned children who clung to their departing sires, and all unconscious of the dread significance of the insignia of war, toyed with their glittering sword-chains and smiled at the nodding of their plumes. Alas! their fond visions of the soldier's return to gladden his home were doomed never to be realized, and now in place of the joyous greetings of a husband, a father, a brother, a son, is the voiceless silence of a grief which casts its daily shadow on the desolated family circle, and which naught but the divine consolations of religion can assuage.

Whether they were right or wrong in the prosecution of the contest which cost them their lives, the men, whose sunken graves we repair, and whose memories we honor, died for us. We can never, never forget that they were sacrificial victims on the altar which we helped to rear, and that their blood was poured out like water in defence of principles which we avowed, and which we counselled and exhorted them to maintain to the last extremity. For that cause, which we as well as they regarded as the exponent of constitutional liberty, and which, during its protracted and agonizing struggle for existence, we loved with a passionate intensity, the force of which no words can express, for that cause these men encountered every hardship, underwent every privation, and freely sacrificed their lives. For it they forsook the sweet solicities of home, and bade a last farewell to those whom they held dearer than life itself. Encouraged by the blessings of those whose hearts broke at their own exhortations to them to go forward in the path of duty, attended by the sanctions of religion and the prayers of the pious, and stimulated by the applause of a whole people, they went forth cheerfully and exultingly to the endurance of trials to which even the sorrowful annals of war can scarcely furnish a parallel. Engaged in a conflict with one of the great Powers of the world, whose voice is heard with deference by the occupants of European thrones, excommunicated from the fellowship and sympathy of the human race, engirdled with a wall of fire, and barred off from intercourse with the rest of mankind, and sustained by resources at home which were barely adequate to the supply of their most pressing necessities; but conceiving that they were struggling to uphold those great principles of civil and religious liberty, for which their fathers before them had bled, they manfully endured every trial, and heroically confronted every peril. Scantily fed, poorly clad, often inefficiently armed, amid the snows of Virginian Winters, amid the deadly malaria of Carolina swamps, amid the bleak winds that sweep our ocean shore, amid the burning heats of Mississippi, amid the bayous and wilds of the far West, in idlest watchings, in hunger, nakedness and cold, in the dreary trenches, on the exhausting march, and on the red field of carnage and of death, they attested their fidelity to a cause which was common to them and us. Who of us in this concourse which has spontaneously poured forth not as a triumphal procession with flouting banners and clashing cymbals, but as a community of stricken mourners, who of us can forget the little worn out handful of heroes that on this day four years ago stood an immovable breastwork before this city, and met and broke the thunder cloud which burst upon them in fury with the morning's earliest light? Who of us can forget the gallant men who fell amid a tempest of fire and a hail of iron at Wagner and at Sumter? Who of us can forget those who saturated with their blood the field of James' Island, John's Island, Pocotaligo and Coosawhatchie? Noble old city! Poor as she is, she is rich in such memories as these. Torn, afflicted, impoverished she may be, but none can wrest from her the inheritance of that immortal legacy which was bequeathed to her by her dying sons. The crown has fallen from her queenly brow, and she sits in dust and ashes, but there are still left her, in her dead and living children, costly and glittering jewels which blaze upon her bosom, and are pressed with ineffable fondness to her heart. Our brethren fought, and bled, and died, as vicarious sufferers in our behalf. Our profoundest gratitude is therefore due them, and every generous emotion of our natures impels us to do what we can, consistently with our present relations and duties, to honor their memories and to consecrate their names. Their spirits have passed from among us, but their graves are with us, and although we may not lay upon them the laurel garlands of the victor, we would reverently place upon them the tokens of our undivided gratitude and our quenchless love.

There are a couple of thriving newspapers in this city, both of which pursue a very fair course. Editors, of all other men, say what they think occasionally, and Southern editors are not an exception to this rule. Gen. SCOTT remarked to me on the day of the exercises above referred to, that he thought the editorial in the *News* regarded the occasion as a celebration of the battle of Secessionville, but otherwise he had seen no disloyal articles in any of the papers.

The *Connemaugh* lies off this harbor, having lately arrived from the coasts of Georgia and Florida whither she had been sent on special Government service. The Captain of the *Connemaugh* commanded the monitor *Patapsco* when she sunk in this harbor.

Charleston enjoys a fair commercial intercourse with both North and South. Two lines of steamships run regularly between this city and New-York, and some four or more boats regularly ply between here and Georgia and Florida cities. On her last trip the *Saragossa* took nearly a hold full of cotton to New-York.

It is not exceedingly warm here, although the thermometer is coquetting in the nineties.

BEN. C. TRUMAN.

KENTUCKY.

A Judicial Decision Against the Constitutionality of the Civil Rights Bill—The Argument Pro and Con.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 9, 1866.

In a case before him involving the admissibility of colored testimony under the "Civil Rights Bill," our City or Police Judge to-day decided said bill unconstitutional. He held:

"The Government of the United States is one of limited powers. Every law of Congress must have the express or implied warrant of the Constitution. There is no warrant in the original Constitution, express or implied, for the Civil Rights Bill. Exclusion of negroes from testifying is not, directly or indirectly, reducing them to slavery or involuntary servitude. Therefore, the 2d section of the 13th amendment gives Congress no power to override State laws excluding them. I much regret that the last Kentucky Legislature did not admit negro testimony. But I am bound to respect the statute of Kentucky excluding it, and do not consider that the Civil Rights Bill constitutionally overrides said statute."

The counsel for the defence of the white charged with the wanton and malicious shooting of a negro rested mainly upon the Dred Scott decision. They descanted on the "express warrants of the Constitution," "reserved rights of the States," "centralized despotism," &c. Their gist, as I understand, was that a negro has no rights but what the white people of the several States choose to give him.

JACK FRY, Esq., for the prosecution, held, according to the brief I have obtained from him: "The State law excluding negro testimony, being based on Slavery, fell with it, and the Courts are no longer bound to respect it. When the reason ceases, the law itself ceases. The Civil Rights Bill is clearly constitutional, so far as it merely declares that negroes are citizens. It is absurd to deny to any supreme Government the right to say who are citizens. No State has the right to abridge the privileges of a citizen of the United States. The Civil Rights Bill is merely declaratory of the existing law. Free negroes always were citizens of the United States. The Dred Scott decision itself is an authority in favor of this position, because Judge TANEY decided that negroes were not citizens of the United States, because they were not citizens of any State at the time of the adoption of the Constitution; but the fact was the reverse—negroes were citizens of several of the States at that time. Judge TANEY said: 'It is true, every person and every class and description of persons, who were at the time of the adoption of the Constitution recognised as citizens in the several States, became also citizens of this new political body,' (the United States of America.) Under the second section of the thirteenth amendment, Congress has the power to prevent any oppression of the negroes by the States."

The congregation, so far as represented, of Dr. S. R. WILSON'S First Presbyterian Church of Louisville resolved, to-night, almost unanimously, to fall in line with the Robinson-Wilson-Wickliffe "Louisville Presbytery," and keep step to the music of secession.

PONTIAC.

LOUISIANA.

The Constitutionality of the Civil Rights Bill Sustained by the United States District Court of New-Orleans—The Test Oath, and how it has been Treated by Southern Federal Courts—The Military Rule of New-Orleans City Sustained By the United States Court—Interesting Statistics of New-Orleans Commerce, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 2, 1866.

On the closing of the present term of the United States District and Circuit Court, Judge DURELL rendered several decisions, which are of great interest to the public at large. I should perhaps say, as a matter of justice to the presiding Judge, that betore no other Court in the country does there come so large an amount of important business, or are there so many suits presented involving the most intricate questions of law, and affecting such large pecuniary interests. The Court is open through almost the entire year, and for consecutive months there will never be an adjournment of a single day. Before the present term has been presented for the first time issues involved in the "Civil Rights Bill." The Judge sustained the constitutionality of the bill by overruling the decision of the State Court, contending the Court had jurisdiction under the Civil Rights Bill. This is but the beginning of the end of litigation on this subject, which must have great effect in the South, affecting public opinion regarding the supremacy of the laws of the Federal Government. The prompt action of Judge DURELL has given great satisfaction to the Union people residing in the South, as it insures justice at the hands of the Federal authorities.

The "test-oath," as it is termed, which by a law of Congress is demanded of all who would practice before the United States Courts in the late rebel States, where the Court enforces it, debars almost literally the old members of the bar from practising before the Court. In New-Orleans one-half of the bar is thus proscribed. Some months ago the constitutionality of the test-oath was argued before the Court, but Judge DURELL came to no decision. It was expected he would do so upon the present adjournment, but the matter was disposed of as follows:

After some preliminary remarks from the Judge relative to the importance of the subject and the difficulties under which he labored, he said:

"Gentlemen who practice in this Court know well that this Court has always been desirous that our brethren of the bar should be admitted to practice before the Courts of the United States, and the members of the bar practising in this Court know that the Judge of this Court considers the act of January 24, 1865, an act of doubtful policy. I wish to say that I have never said from this bench that the law was unconstitutional. I have not come to that conclusion. I said that I had grave doubts, and any gentleman who understood me to say more than that was simply mistaken. In the North this question has not come up before the judges, for the bar remained loyal; it was only in those States where the rebellion ruled that the question of constitutional law has been raised. So far as decisions have been made by District Judges in these disloyal States, I find that three have decided the law to be unconstitutional; two, including Judge FRASER, of the Northern District of Florida, have decided it to be constitutional. One Judge has decided both ways; that is, those who were in might remain in; those who were out, and excluded by the oath, must remain out, and one judge said he would think about the question, and meantime the members of the bar could go on and practice.

I think the members of the bar should consider the whole subject presented to me, simply to be looked at as a matter of constitutional law. When this question was argued before me, very ably and learnedly, I took it under careful advisement. I thought on the subject, I may say, very severely. I considered that I stood upon the lower round of the ladder of our judicial system, and that this was a question about which there should be a uniform decision throughout the whole country; that my decision, if one rendered one, could not be reviewed or corrected by appeal. Anxious on the one hand fearlessly to sustain Congress in its arduous work, so far as under the Constitution I could, and on the other hand, at the earliest time, to see all restrictions removed from my brethren of the bar, that both the State and Tought have the advantage of the abilities of all in the investigations of the great questions which have been, and are now, before me, I advised counsel to present the question to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it could be decided summarily and finally for the whole country. The question was argued before that Court, and ably, as you all know, and that Court composed of nine judges able and learned in the law, and these judges have, up to the present time, been unable to render a decision. Now considering that this whole question is before the Supreme Court of the United States, and has been on final argument submitted for decision, I think it would be most improper for me to step in before the Supreme Court and render a decision. If that Court decides that the law is unconstitutional, I must abide by that decision. But should that Court not so decide that a law passed by Congress and approved by the President is unconstitutional, especially where there is no remedy for my error if I should err. My convictions of duty and propriety therefore constrain me to leave this question to the determination of a higher tribunal.

The suit entitled the New-York Mail Steamship Company *vs.* The City of New-Orleans attracted a great deal of attention from commercial men, and from the local public here particularly, as the result would settle the legality of the military rule which has been in force here for nearly four years. The case was most ably argued by Messrs. SULLIVAN, BILLINGS and HUGHES for the company, and by Messrs. BUCHANAN and GILLMORE for the city. Judge BUCHANAN was formery Judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, is a lawyer of high standing, and with his associate, Mr. GILLMORE, made a most able defence of the case. The whole of the law of the case was exhausted by the counsel on both sides. To understand the merits, it must be remembered that New-Orleans was captured by the military and naval forces of the United States in May, 1862, and that since that time, up to March 19, 1866, remained in possession of the same. On the 19th of March, the present elected city officers were permitted to take their seats; but, up to this time, no public property captured has been restored to the city authorities, except on the terms of General Orders No. 96, March 18, 1866, which orders expressly reserve all rights granted by competent military authority. On the 8th day of July, 1865, the Provisional Military Acting Mayor leased to the New-York Mail Steamship Company for the period of ten years, at $8,000 per annum, a square of ground on the levee, with the privilege of inclosing the ground with a fence and erecting a wharf on its front, the whole for the benefit and accommodation of the ships belonging to the Company. Under the above lease the Company constructed a wharf, built sheds and an inclosure, at a cost of upward of $80,000. Early on the morning of April 18, 1866, one week after the receipt of the last monthly installment of rent due, and almost immediately upon the resumption of the Government by the civil authority, the City Surveyor with a large force of laborers fell upon the inclosure and one of the sheds and razed them so the ground, doing this in the most ruinous manner, and were proceeding to the demolition of the entire property of the Company when the work of destruction was stopped by an injunction from the United States Circuit Court, the Company meantime appealing to the Court for the protection of its rights under the law.

At the conclusion of the trial Judge DURELL gave an elaborate and carefully digested opinion, in which he reviewed the whole case in a masterly manner. Among other things, he showed that the charter of the City of New-Orleans made its acts almost sovereign; that the city had repeatedly leased portions of the levee to individuals, to railroads and to ferry companies, but always for the benefit of commerce. He stated that the lease to the Steamship Company was of great importance to the city, paying a handsome revenue into the treasury, and accommodating vast numbers of the people by the arrival and departure of the ships of the Company.

The important point for decision was, did the military rulers, acting under the military Mayor of the city, and the two military Bureaus of Street and Landings and Finance, possess the power to make the lease? Did they possess the same power as the Common Council and Mayor did and do under the charter? The military authorities, taking possession of the city, wisely determined to govern the city as nearly as possible in accordance with its existing charter. In harmony with this idea, a military Mayor and the two bureaus were appointed. These bureaus had to administer the various powers of the Committees appointed by the Common Council. These bureaus commenced their labors on the 1st of July, 1862. They levied taxes, assessed real estate, issued money, paid laborers on the city works, and did all other things peculiar to City Governments, and did these things well. Would the present civil Government of the city review the action of the military authorities, and deny the validity of these acts. Was not the action of the military government of New-Orleans really a military order approved by a higher authority than the Common Council of the city ever held under either of the charters of 1856? Judge DURELL concluded as follows: "I have therefore come to the conclusion that judgment in this case must be rendered in favor of the complainant, and decide that the New-York Mail Steamship Company shall be confirmed in the possession of their lease for ten years from the date of their lease, and the City of New-Orleans is enjoined from interfering with any rights which that Company hold under the lease." In addition, the Court awarded $8,000 damages for the destruction of the Company's property by the laborers of the City Government.

On the trial Capt. COURTENAY, agent of the Steamship Company, gave some interesting statistics connected with the commerce of the City of New-Orleans for the year ending April 30, 1866. The tonnage entering the port in that time amounted to 1,081,712 tons. The total number of vessels was 2,180. The Star Line of steamers entered in the twelve months alluded to 75 vessels, the tonnage of which was 139,081; value of tonnage entered, $26,000,000—or one-eighth of the whole tonnage, one-sixth of the coastwise tonnage, and within 625 tons of being equal to all the foreign tonnage of the year.

Of facilities offered commerce by municipal corporations Capt. COURTENAY testified that as far as he knew, with an unimportant exception, the whole wharf of New-York belonged to the City. The Star line had a wharf on a lease of ten years, with privilege of inclosing. The Pacific mail line had a wharf on the same terms. Jersey City gives the Cunard steamers a free landing, with all possible facilities for inclosures. Brooklyn has made liberal inducements and long leases for the Atlantic docks. The cities of London and Liverpool have granted special privileges for the construction of wharf and docks. Some of these privileges are protected by leases that run for ninety-nine years. It would seem that throughout the commercial world these leases to ship companies for the purpose of facilitating commerce is the rule, and that the exception, but for the decision in favor of the New-York mail steamship company, would have been New-Orleans. O. P. Q.

New-Orleans—its Filthiness—Political Sentiment—Fourth of July—National Union Club—Gen. Sheridan, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Wednesday, July 4, 1866.

Arriving at New-Orleans, the traveler, stepping ashore from a Mississippi steamboat, is saluted in a most unwelcome manner. The stagnant water in the street-gutters sends up a stench that is almost stifling after a few hours' experience where the fresh breeze of the Gulf Stream purifies the atmosphere. The streets are clean, but the gutters—the water in which seems to run up hill, as the little current perceptible is directed away from the river—are filled with garbage and filth in some places, and those who are ported are prone to offer a prayer for the return of a Butlerian reign. Gen. BUTLER, it is said, is the only Mayor this city ever had who succeeded in depriving the citizens of the unwholesome effluvia of gutterism, which they seem to like, and there are many jokes afloat *apropos* of this fact, as to his ability in handling dirty subjects.

New-Orleans is probably a miniature Paris. Never having seen Paris, I am unable to say whether it is a good miniature or not; but if it is at all like Paris, I do not wonder that the cholera pervades there. Certain it is that there is plenty of immorality here—even a semi-grisette system, used by young men who are anxious to imbibe a knowledge of the horridly bad French which is in common use here. The names on the signs are Frenchy, and the people are Frenchy in their general appearance, while the *table d'hote* at the houses of public entertainment are so entirely Frenchified that an ordinary man must run a risk of ordering a dish that he dislikes or starve in trying to decipher the hieroglyphics on the bill. One thing is American, and that is the flag which floats proudly from the shipping and from most of the public houses. There are also numberless native Americans of "African 'scent," which forcibly remind one of the existence of our free institutions. They permeate every nook and corner of the whole city, and, although white servants are generally employed in the hotels, they are on hand, with more Frenchy trash in the shape of Creoles, to do all the menial service required. They are not to be found in menial capacities alone, however, for many of them are wealthy, and driving brisk trades and business relations.

Loyalty is at a discount here, except with the intelligent portion of the wealthy citizens and the honest portion of the poor citizens. The city furnished three thousand soldiers for the Union army, and does not now furnish any employment for one of them, although its Police force is made up from the ranks of its rebel battalions. There are two loyal newspapers published here, one by the colored element and the other is a sickly religious weekly. Pictures of Stonewall JACKSON, ROBERT E. LEE and other noted Southern military chieftains, adorn the walls of all the houses of a public nature occupied by citizens of old standing, and signs of "Southern Billiard Saloons," "Southern Commercial Schools," and "Truly Southern" this and that, stare you in the face wherever you go. As the great commercial seat of the South, New-Orleans should reflect its political opinions; but it does not. The people here are more bitter than in any other place I have yet found. Here for the first time, I have found a man who would not acknowledge that he was whipped. Suspecting that he was a sneak, I made inquiry, and found that he never gave any body a chance to whip him, as he faithfully took care to keep out of the army during the whole of the war. His class controls the city to a certain extent, and ostracism, even in business matters, follows from its influence to Union men and Northerners. In fact this malicious element has gone so far as to give fifty or a hundred well-known Union men—most of them Radicals—notice to leave town after to-day or take dire consequences as a punishment for their radicalism. Gen. SHERIDAN, I am told, has copies of some of these threats, and is making efforts to arrest the annoymous authors. They probably emanated from the band of Thugs which have made New-Orleans notorious in times past, and which is now striving to regain its lost position.

An encouraging feature in the political aspect of affairs is found in the fact that the old citizens, in assisting their fire department to build a monument for the commemoration of their dead—both those who died in civil life and in service—participated in a *bona fide* celebration to-day. The old fashioned programme of reading the declaration, delivering an oration, &c., was carried out, and foot races, horse races, engine races, and in which both races "took a hand," were added to it. The firemen will keep up their tournament and celebration for five days, and for the purpose of obtaining money for the object above mentioned, they charge a small admission fee to the fair grounds where their appartus is located, and the races are rrn. The military garrison indulged in a parade and review, with morning, noon and evening national salutes, under orders from Department Headquarters. There was also another old fashioned celebration at the Mechanics' Institute, where, in additon to the declaration and oration, an original poem was read to an audience composed of original Unionists, Northerners, soldiers and freedmen of every shade, color and fragrance. Ex-Gov. HAHN, President of the Institute, presided. On the whole, the observance of the Fourth in New-Orleans has been more general than I anticipated. There has not been as much vim and energy in the pop of the few pistols and powder crackers as we are accustomed to hear in the North, nor have the stores been closed and business generally suspended; yet, enough has been done to give New-Orleans credit for having "kept" Independence Day, in spite of the teachings of men who say that "the platitudes of the Declaration have been turned against the South."

"The National Union Club" is the name of an organization here, which probably has one of the finest set of club rooms in the United States. Its members comprise Gov. HAHN, Dr. COTTMAN, and other citizens, who are noted for their true-blueness, besides quite a number of pleasant and sociable gentlemen, who are willing to receive people from every section of the country with open hearts and hands and attempts to conciliate. Beside the best of wine and other refreshments of like ilk for the inner man, they have a billiard-room, card-room and reading-rooms, in the latter of which can be found files of the latest papers from the four corners of the globe, to say nothing of New-Jersey and North Carolina. The members are hospitable and have earned a deserved reputation for their ability to entertain strangers. They take them in and (hic) do for them.

Gen. SHERIDAN, "Little Phil," the "Jack of Clubs," and the Commandant of this Military Division is here in the full feather of well-earned glory, proving that he has executive abilities of no small character. Gen. BATES, the Commandant of the Department, and Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau for the State, is also here, and there is but little ground for complaint against the policy of his administration. To these officers belongs the credit of having the best disciplined military force under their command that I have yet seen in the South. Their soldiers, both white and colored, are, comparatively speaking, perfect models of sobriety and quiet, orderly conduct. There are probably more troops here than in any other Southern city, and yet the citizens have no reason to complain of their presence. E. P. B.

THE TURF.

Saddle Trot on the Fashion Course, L. I.

Yesterday, a purse of $300, given by the proprietor of the Fashion Course, L. I., and open to all horses that had never trotted better than 2:28, came off on the above track. It was a race of mile heats, best three in five, under saddle, and had three horses entered, viz.: W. H. MEAD'S s. g. *Dan Mace*, (formerly known as *Sorrel Dan*,) D. PFIFER'S b. g. *Shark*, and W. H. NUGENT'S bl. g. *Fenian Chief*. The latter, however, was withdrawn. *Dan Mace* was the favorite in the City up to the day of the race, when *Shark* took his place, and before the horses came on the course $100 to $60 was currently offered that he would win. A demonstration in favor of the sorrel horse took place before the start, and $100 to $80 was for some time the highest offer against him; but as soon as the horses commenced scoring, and it was seen that he was acting badly, $100 to $50 could easily have been obtained. DAN MACE rode his namesake, and JOHN MURPHY was on *Shark*—the confidence of whose backers was greatly increased by seeing this clever jockey in the saddle. The track was very fine, but the weather was oppressively hot, and the attendance was far from numerous, considering the importance of the contest.

FIRST HEAT.—After several unsuccessful attempts the word was at last given when *Shark* was a length ahead. He kept incressing his lead around the turn, and as he passed the quarter pole, in 36½ seconds, he was three open lengths ahead. He kept the gap open along the back-stretch to the half-mile pole, which was reached in 1:12½. On the Flushing stretch the sorrel horse reduced the distance between them to two lengths, and there was this space between them as they turned into the home-stretch. *Shark* trotted steadily up the straight, and MACE, finding that he could not win the heat, pulled up his horse, and *Shark* crossed the score a winner by six lengths in 2:37¾.

SECOND HEAT.—Betting $100 to $10 on *Shark*, who again got a little the best of the send-off. Going around the turn *Shark* broke and the sorrel immediately followed his example. MACE had his horse down first, and led a length and a half to the quarter pole in 38 seconds. On the back stretch *Shark* closed a little and was at the sorrel's quarters as they passed the half-mile pole in 1:15½. A fine race on the Flushing stretch ensued, the bay gelding gaining slowly but surely until they were head and head at the three-quarter pole. Coming up the home stretch the sorrel seemed to have the best of it, but *Shark* answering gamely to the call of his jockey, he challenged and passed *Dan Mace*, and won the heat cleverly by three lengths in 2:30. *Dan Mace* was now withdrawn.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., July 13.—$300, mile heats, best three in five, under saddle, for horses that have never beat 2:28:

D. Pfifer named b. g. Shark (Murphy)	1	1	1
W. Mead named s. g. Dan Mace (D. Mace)	2	2	dr.

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half-mile.	Mile.
First Heat	36½ secs.	1:12¼	2:37¾
Second Heat	38 "	1:15½	2:30

In the pool sales on the great sweepstakes trot next Friday o. one thousand dollars each, for which *Dexter*, *Toronto Chief* and *Gen. Butler* are entered, *Dexter* yesterday on the track brought $100; *Gen. Butler* $55, and *Toronto Chief* $36. DAN PFIFER, during the trot yesterday, offered to match *Shark* against *Dexter*, $1,000 against $2,000, in a race of three mile heats.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE DUNDERBERG.—The immense ram *Dunderberg*, now in course of construction at WEBB'S ship-yard, for the Government, is rapidly approaching completion. Hundreds of mechanics are engaged upon her, and her decks are converted into busy workshops. Carpenters, joiners, boilermakers, engineers, machinists, painters, riggers, caulkers, are all employed perfecting her various parts, and it is expected that by the 1st of August she will be ready to make her trial trip. Last week steam was raised in her boilers for the purpose of testing her machinery, and for fifty hours it was kept working at the dock. Everything was found to be in a most satisfactory condition, and her working convinced the engineers and builders that she will be able to perform the fifteen knots an hour required by the contract. Her armor has not all been received yet, but will be ready in a day or two, when the immense iron plates will be bolted to her sides by the waiting workmen. The pilot-house is being built at Greenpoint, and will be completed early next week. The *Dunderberg* will be the largest and most complete vessel of her kind in the world, and it is thought will be able to overcome anything with which she comes in contact.

A SERIES OF ACCIDENTS.—AUGUST AUSELON, 22 years of age, and residing in Eighty-sixth-street, between Avenues A and B, was riding up town on Thursday evening on the front platform of a Second-avenue car. As the car passed Seventy-first-street the wind blew his hat off, and he rang the bell to stop the car. Before waiting, however, he jumped off and fell, breaking his left leg. Taken home by his friends.....About midnight of Thursday, Mrs. ANNA MCDONALD, aged 60 years, and residing at No. 564 Eighth-avenue, fell from the third story of her residence to the pavement, receiving several severe if not fatal injuries.....About 1 o'clock yesterday morning MORRIS ROSENBERGER, 19 years of age, a native of Prussia, fell from the roof of No. 113 Broadway, while asleep, receiving fatal injuries. He was removed to the Jews' Hospital in West Twenty-eighth-street.

FIRE IN LEONARD-STREET.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the second floor of No. 109 Leonard-street, occupied by Mrs. LOUISA DUHAIRN as a fancy feather manufactory. Owing to the promptness of the patrolman on post, Mrs. DUHAIRN'S family were aroused, as they were sleeping on the third floor. By the time they had reached the stairs smoke had become so dense that it was found impossible for them to escape by the usual means of egress. They, however, succeeded in escaping through the scuttle to the roof. The flames were speedily extinguished. Damage about $500. Insured for $1,500 on stock and $500 on furniture in the Lafayette Insurance Company.

THE HEATED TERM.—Officer TUCKER, of the Fourteenth Precinct, found AUGUST CORNEBL, yesterday afternoon, on the corner of Canal and Elm streets, so prostrated by the heat that he died soon after reaching the Spring-street Station-house. Police-Surgeon POTTER was summoned, but was too late to be of use.....MR. D. BROWN, 48 years of age, was found quite ill from the effects of the heat in Roosevelt-street. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital by Officer MORTAR.....BERNAT M